ZOOLOGY

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

The day a dolphin brought a bunch of flowers

Carl-Heinrich Hagenbeck, grandson of the founder of Hamburg Zoo, was liono and tigers are not Immured in not handed greatness on a platter. He cages; they roam round opacious encloworked his way up from the ranks in the sures designed to resemble as closely as family firm; his first job at the zoo was possible their natural habilat. that of a humble keeper.

When he died recently by his own hand at the age of sixty-six, he did so as Maria Rilke which pads incessantly to the unchallenged grand old man of zoo- and fro in its cage, its eyes rendered unlogical gardens in this country and the mon who, to quote Professor Bernhard Grzinck of Frankfurt Zoo, earned German zoos a worldwide reputation.

He seemo to have cimulated Ernest Hemingwoy, a writer he greatly admired. in shooting himself with a hunting-nile on his estate in the Luncburg Heath on

Carl-Heinrich Hagenbeck was a tall man ond an engaging personality but had suffered from fits of depression in fish dealer, half a dozen seala they had recent years, especially after a heart at- caught off the North German coast. tack in 1971.

He is said never to have been able to crase from his memory the July night in 1943 when four fifths of the zoo's acreage was gutted in an oir raid Eight keepers were killed, not to mention most of the animals.

After the wor Hagenbeck started again from scratch and the new zoo was soon even more attractive than its predecessor; the animal enclosures were certoinly more un-to-date in design.

The animalo must have room in which to move around, Hagenbeck al-

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unbreakable.

"breathes",

Not for them the fate of the panther immortalised in the poem by Rainer seeing by an endless ouccession of bars.

Hagenbeck's original open-plan zoo is no longer unique to Hamburg either. Zoos designed along aimilar lines have been built all over the world - in New Delhi, for instance,

Hagenbeck's Zoo io probably the bestknown in Europe; It io certainly one of the oldest, dating back to 1848 when, the story goes, fichermen sold to Gollfried Claas Carl Hagenbeck, a St Paull

Hagenbeck exhibited them in St Pouli as a sidetine. The seals proved extremely popular with the paying public, and Carl Hagenbeck, the fish dealer's son, took an increasing interest in enimels, travelling as far oway os Africa and South America in his quest for them.

It was Carl Hagenbeck who set up the zoo ln 1874, followed in 1887 by a ctrcus. In 1907 the zoo moved from St Pauli to a more opaciono location where It has remoined ever since.

Carl Hogenbeck was the man who invenled enclosures in the context of zoo-

logical gardens as we know them today. He noticed that lions and tigers tend to lose heart and die If they are unable to get sufficient exercise, so lie designed unbarred enclosures, taking good care to enoure that the perimeters were too wide for the enimals to scale by even the longest of jumps.

By thio time big gama expeditiono were scouring all four corners of tha globe for opecimens of exotic opeciao ranging from the onager to the porcupine. Hagenbeck even ran a show of exotic races, such as Eskimos and Red In-

Carl-Heinrlch Hagenbeck, grandson of Carl, joined the family firm in 1930 and in 1945, following the death of his fether Heinrich Hagenbeck, took over as co-director alongside two other members of the family.

Hagenbeck'o was the first zoo at which Siberian tigers gave birth to cubs n captivity. Every monting Carl-Heinrich Hagenbeck toured the zoo, even living in a house in the grounds during the winter season.

"There was nothing that escoped his ottention," a long-serving member of staff claims. "He worried about a baboon that had a cold just es he would enquire after an elephant that had trodden on a

His sixty-fifth birthday was spent of the zoo, where a dolphin presented him with a bouquet of flowers and a penguin soiled hio suit in the excitement. Even the elephants brandished bunches of

But Carl-Heinrich Hagenbeck was already suffering form increasingly serious bouts of depression, After a heart attack his doctor had ordered him to cul down his work schedule. Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 4 June 1977)



Carl-Hatnrich Hagenback (Photo: Marlanne von der Leuk

The bare facts. Sea coast of the Federal Republics

Genmany, is increasingly popular via nudists.

It was still early in the sesson and brocing breeze was blowing in Wale land, one of the island's chief reco but nudists were out in force on W section of the dunes.

Nearly six out of ten holidaymaka now sunbathe in the nude. Their auber has more than doubled over the p.s.

Hans Petersen, general manager d tourism at Westerland, reckons il wit nol be long before nutilsts account let more than six visitors out of ten. Erwin Kruse

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 7 June 1971)

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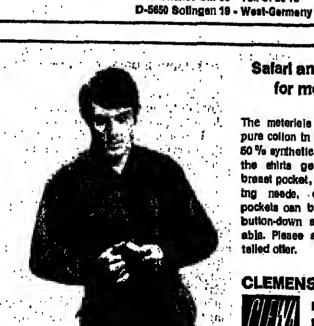
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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 3 July 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 794 - By oir C 20725 C

Bonn sets its sights on uranium from Australia

Frantfürter Allgemeine

Bonn has for some thine paid increasments in the South Pecific. Its motives have, for the most part, been, broodly apeaking, political.

This country feels it has a part to play in ensuring stobility in Australasia end the South Pacific, end now the Soviet Union is trying to gain a foothold in that pert of the world, Bonn is particularly keen to reactivate tics with the Anti-

The visil to Bonn by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser has served to emphasise, however, that this country is otso inclivated by more down-to-earth objectives.

Australia has come to regard itself as o Pacific State and is increasingly shouldering its share of responsibility for the region es e whole, but with neighbours it is rich in raw materials, especially uranium.

This country is stepping up its nuc-lear power programme and remains entirely dependent on imported nuclear TAG Genetice 2 et let 1 coret de l'occeptent et terre increalment de sincre de l'activité de l'occepte de l'activité de l'activi

IN THIS ISSUE HOME AFFAIRS Split between SPD stalwarts

Brendt and Wehner continues

Wernhar von Braun's dreem was for a new 'Spece awereness' for Man **ECONOMICS**

The causes and the cura for an elling aconomy

SCIENCE Call for nationet planetary resaarch progremma

Doctors describe how they treet the whola tamity as a patiant

fucls, so uranium supplies are a topic of fundamental importance as for as Bonn

It was hardly eurprising that the talks Mr Fraser held with Chancellor Schmidt ond Foreign Minister Conschor soon dismissed general topics and concentrated on Austratian uranium eupplies.

The power industry in this country is keenly interested in reducing depandence on uranium imports from the United States and Conada by concluding supply egreements with Australia too.

Unlike lds predecessor Gough Whitlam, Mr Frascr conveyed the impression of being a skilled negotiator, but when it comeo to the smell print there is little to choose between the Liberat leader and

his Labour predecessor; both are tough

Since Bonn was so keen to come to terms on a supply contract, Mr Frascr took the opportunity of stating terms of his own. Without saying so in as many words he indicated that the wanted reader occess to EEC markets in return.

From on Australian viewpoint his arguments held conviction. Stable world trade, he noted, is considered generally desirable, and it presupposes free occess to markets, Including the European Common Market.

Mr Fraser was prepared to admit that the difficulties that beset the EEC's agricultural market are genuine and substantial and that they can only be resolved by means of detailed consulta-

Western Europe could not, however, expect Australia to show willing where the energy problems of Common Market countries are concerned when the EEC chooses to ignore Australia's worries about the restrictive policies pursued by fann produce and, indeed, of imports of Australian steel.

The two sides agreed on a visit to Bonn later this summer by on Australian delegation with a view to reaching agreement on bilateral economic ties.

The tenor of Mr Fraser's talks in Bonn was cordial on the whole, and both sides are confident that agreement will be reached on more intensive economic cooperation despite differences of

Once Bonn end Conberra have come



The Australian Prima Minister, Mr Malcolm Freser with Chanceltor Halmut Schmidt in

to terms. Australia will submit its case Brissels again, confident that with Bonn's wholehearted support readier necess to EEC markets will prove feas-

There remains the problem presented by the security aspect of uranium suppiles. Mr Fraser fully appreciates the views of President Carter on this point and with be discussing effective inter-notional safeguards with the US Pre-

Mr Fraser assured Bonn, however, thot Australia will, os o matter of principle, be assuming sole responsibility for the way in which it conducts uronium ex-

It would be unfair to accuse Bonn of hoving pursued opportunist objectives in its talks with Australie, seeking ito own advantage in contravention of the interests of the Common Market as a whole.

This country has already interceded in Brussels on behalf of another Pacific country, New Zealand, with the result that New Zealand was indeed able to negotiate readier access to EEC markets for its farm produce.

New Zealend, let it be added, is not a country that owns commodity resources as invaluable to industry in this country os Australia's uranium ore.

In New Zealand's case Bonn was motivated primarily by considerations of free trade, which is an essential prerequisite if this country is to maintain its track record in export markets.

Harry Hamin (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deulschland, 24 June 1977)

Bonn's nuclear embargo dampens dispute with Washington

In announcing on embergo on further Lexports of nuclear reprocessing plant Chancellor Schmidt hos succeeded in putting a damper on the most aizzling dispute of the decade between Bonn and Since Helmut Schmldt's 17 June

otatoment that Bonn hes decided until from export deals involving equipment ond know-how for reprocessing spent nuclear fuel, relotiono with the United States on this sensitive issue can best be soid to resemble an amnistice.

... Herr Schmidt has certainly laken the wind out of Presiden! Carter's sailo for the time being. Mr Carter objects primarlly to the proliferation of Installations of this kind, arguing that reprocessed plutonium could be used to manufacture nuclear warheads.

country's nuclear deal with Brazil, but gulor concultations between France and United States is currently using its

must be seen mainly as a token of the Federal Republic of Germany's intention to be on its best behaviour in view of Mr International safeguards governing the uses of otoms for poace.

This, however, io only one aspect of the Bonn government's decision. Four others are of ot teast equal, if not greater Importance:

- Helmut Schmidt made the announcement in the presence of Presidenl Glscard d'Esteing of France, who announced a similar decision on France's part last December.

M, Gleoard d'Estaing was In Bonn for The embergo will not affect this the latest in a longstanding series of re-

his presence at the press conference of which Herr Schmidt chose to ennounce the embargo would seem to Indicate that the two countries are egreed on e joint epproach to eny future negotiations.

Thus Western Europe's two teading nuclear exporters appear not only to have adopted a common viewpoint, but also, to have resolved to edvocate it jointly in any future telks with President Carter, who takes a more rigorous view.

- Bonn nonetheless fosists on the futfitment of existing agreements to supply fuel for nuclear power stations. Earlier this year tha United States imposed a ban on exports of enriched uranium - not, incidentally, for the first

Were America again to halt nuclear fuet axporta in an attempt to oblige Ito European ellles to accept Mr Carter's nuclear policies, Bonn's undertaking would no longer opply, the scene would be set for a frash nuclear dispute between Bonn and Washington and the repercussions on transatiantic ties would be unforeseeaable.

A glonce in Jepan's direction lo sufficient to Indicate the extent to which the United States is currently using its

BONN

HOME AFFAIRS

Split between SPD stalwarts Brandt and Wehner continues

Never seen anything lika it!" MPa and parliamentary correspondents in Bonn agreed for once to a men. They were referring to what, in the circumstences, was an unprecedented demonstration of solidarity by Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner.

SPD chairman Brandt and Social Democratic parliamentery party leader Wehner are welt known to be berely on speaking terms. Herbert Wehner was after all, largely responsible for obliging Willy Brandt to resign as Bonn Chan-

Yet on 21 June in the middle of the Bundeslag debete on the Finance Bill, the two battle-scarred voterans of the Bonn political scene took to the rostrum to declare a truce in the feud between thorn that has recently flared up again.

Brandt end Wehner have been at daggers drawn since 1974, if not earlier, but maneged to conceal the fact to all but their closest associates.

Social Democrats In the know recognised the symptoms. So did attentive observers who noted that Willy Brandt's face assumed an ice-cold, but otherwise inscrutable expression, whenever he referred to "Herr Wehner."

In recent years Herbert Wehner, e mercurial personality, has managed to refrain from pouring fire and brimstone on Willy Brandt. But a few weeks ago, when Social Democratic MPs were deeply divided over lax reforms, the Wehner volcano seemed on the brink of a renewed cruption

In a TV interview Herr Wehner blamed the condition of the SPD as a whole for the failure of the parliamentary party to beck Chancellor Schmidt to

Then, during the third weekend in June, Herbert Wehner really let rip et en SPD conference in Saarbrücken. He lashed out et the Social Damocretic leadership for not even disseminating among the SPD rank and file the echievements and arguments of the parliamentary party and the government.

He dld not go so fer es to mention Willy Brandt by name, but there could be no doubt who he meant. Besides, Herr Webner was less circumspect in hls off-the-record, behind-the-scenes comments.

On 20 June Willy Brandt felt stung into action. In reply to e query he commented that "my recent weming against unbridled public statements does not epply solely to party members holding positions of responsibility elsewhere

The partiamentary party took note. A number of Bundestag MPa said in public what grass-roots perty members were leaders in Bonn were paying scant heed to their own appeals for perty solidarity end discipline.

Within the parliamentary party end thereafter at a meeting of the SPD excculive committee a contributory misunderslanding was clarifled. Herbert Wchner hed felt upset because Willy Brandt had volced respect et Saerbrücken for the SPD's tax package rebels.

Herr Brandt explained that he held in far greater respect SPD MPs who had voted in favour of the tax proposals with nal Court's censure of Helmut Schmidt a heavy heart rather than bring ebout in the course of the budget debate. But the downfall of the coalition govern- CDU/CSU attempts to cast the Chancel- uncertain policies.

ment and the Schmidt administration in

Willy Brandt's associates claimed that at the meeting of the party executive committee the SPD chairmen had given the perllamentary party leader a piece of his mind and that Herbert Wehner had elimbed down e peg or two.

Other Social Democrats who claimed to be in the know reckoned Herr Wahner had only beaten a tactical retreat end was as ademant es ever in the accusetions he had levelled at perty organisa-

Then the unexpected happened, Willy Brandt suddenly raised the entire issue In a speech to the Bundesteg and In reply to the fibes mede by the Opposition. The Christian Democrats, ha ennounced would not succeed in ending the "objective agreement between the leadership of the SPD and the perliamentary party."

There could be no mistaking the detached candour of the chilly phrase "objective agreement", but Willy Brandt went even further to emphasise that although he and Herbert Wehner might heve nothing more to sey to each other, they remained agreed on one final point:

There are no differences of opinion between Herbert Wehner and myself that might hamper the joint conviction or the resolve to act thereupon that there is no alternetive to the current

coalition of Social and Free Democrats." Yet Witly Brandt is no longer even

wice in swift succession the Bonn

1. Opposition has launched e full-

scale parliamentary attack on the

Schmidt administration, end it was well

advised to do so in the context of the

On two points the Constitutionel

Court had censured Chancellor Schmidt.

or Finance Minister Schmidt as

he was at the time, for contravening

Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution,

But vociferous though the latest at-

teck on Herr Schmidt was, it failed to

achieve its objective. SPD rebels ab-

merely one of censure rather than of

By the terms of Bundeslag standing

orders the only way to topple an admi-

nistration in mid-term is to move e vote

of constructive no-confidence as a result

of which, provided the motion is passed.

the Opposition laeder automatically

still vividly recall Rainer Barzel'e ettempt

to unseat SPD Chancellor Willy Brandt

in 1972. Its fellure, and Herr Brandt's

merked the end of Herr Barzel's career

But this is a procedure Christlan

takes over as head of government.

os Shadow Chancellor.

budget debete in the Bundestag.

in connection with the budget.

tian Democrat hopea were deshed.

"constructive no-confidence."

sure that he and Herbert Wehner still have this conviction in common. Why alsa should he have continued by promptly dismissing the idea of a Grand Coalition of Christian end Social Democrats as a 'Loch Ness monster apecially devised for this country?

In December 1966 Herbert Wehner was largely responsible for engineering just such a coatition government, in which Willy Brandt served es Foreign Minister for three years.

As Willy Brandt eddressed the Bundestag on 21 Juno most people present will have recalled that speculation was rife within the SPD whether Herbert Wehner might not be quietly sounding out the possibility of another coalition with the Christian Democrats.

Herbert Wehner llatened with bowed head to what Willy Brandt hod to say. Whet, those present wondered, were his feelings? Did he parhaps feel deflant, contrite, insulted?

A few hours later Herbert Wehner himself mounted tha rostrum. His feelings were in all probability mixed. At all events he began by lashing out at Opposition leader Helmut Kohl.

He compared the CDU leader with a whirling dervish, called him a make-balieve Chancellor who mede play with arrogant idiocy and who telked a load of nonsense. But at long last, towards the end of his speech, he referred to himself, Willy Brandt end the SPD.

There he stood the grand old man of

the SPD, everring that he had no loke tion of either unseating Helmut Schmid es Chancellor or of replacing Wh Brandt es perty chairman.

"What I want is on SPD led by Wa Brandt and wholeheartedly supports
SPD Chancellor Hetmut Schmidt He Wehner recalled that efter Win Brandt's resignation as Chancellor & Herbert Wehner, had been instrument in ensuring "not only that Willy Boat remeined party chairman but that he at so in more than mere name."

Herbert Wehner would not have been true to himself had he not gone out add a few reservations to this profession of loyalty. He had been aware of the ficulties et the time, he claimed but n determined to surmount them.

Yet he promptly sounded a noted sorrow end remorse in his account the meeting of the party exects committee. "It was all against one h claimed, "and in cases of this kindth better than one egainst all, I u the one, and I accept the criticism in probably the only one of those press who is genuinely dalighted that is others have menaged to reach and

A number of his listeners felt & tinctly uneasy. It was embarrassing! see the way in which Herbert Welk was forced to lose face, CDU MP& hard Reddemann claimed,

But it was by no means the fint to in Herbert Wehner's long and cheguid career that the SPD parliamentary put leader hes been obliged to strew atta on his head.

As he did so, not a few of his admirers felt he was holding, in his often hend, a fistful of salt to rub into Will Brandt's wounds at the next opportunity Jilizen Lorenz

(Kieler Nachrichten, 23 June 1973

its latest move against Schmidt

of Chancellor Adenauer.

stained on the Finance Bill, but the Social and Frea Democrat coalition retained a wafer-thin majority end Chris-The CDU/CSU feiled to persuade Social Democrat rebels to vote egainst the Bill even though the motion tabled was

hand, to be welcomed lnasmuch as a bed habit must now be chenged.

an inroed on politicel leaway. What is more, it is merely required in future, as the court is et paina to point out. It will governments whetevor their party-politi-Democrats are reluctant to use. They

Opposition leader Helmut Kohl again challenged the logitimecy of the Schmidt government. It owed its wafervictory et the polls e few months leter, thin victory et the polls last October to a breach of the constitution, he argued,

Il goes without saying that the Opposition capitalised on the Constitutio-

are all unsure of themselves. It is high lime the Chantellor regained the the fidence of economic interests and parts company with ideas of Stale control.

position's forte. It was recently rent by dissension over employment propositi and thore can be no mistaking the temptation to opt for the line of less resistance and rely on more and mes government spending.

doration of German Industry only it cently noted that the current Box government is abiding by the principal of the free-market economy and is done (and continues to do) what is in boosting employment and the economy in general.

Continued on page 3

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Foreign Office

completes Belgrade talks. diplomats' reshuffle

Now that Klaus Schütz, who recently resigned as Social Democratic meyor of West Berlin, hes been named Bonn's anbassador-designete to Israel, the Foreign Office has all but completed a comprehensive reshulfle of its topflight diplomais.

Herr Schutz will be taking over in Tel Aviv from Per Fischer, who has been this country's ambassador to Israel since Februery 1975. Herr Fischer will be reiurning to Bonn to prepere for his new post es deputy head of the Federal Republic of Germany's delegation at the Belgrade conference.

Herr Fischer Is felt by both Israel and this country to have been only a qualified success in Tel Aviv. When the CSCE follow-up conference proper gets under way et the end of September, Boun's delegation will be headed by

Continued from page 2

dustry that might normally be expected to sympathise with the Opposition only goes to show how ewry political elignments are at present and how little the Christian Democrats stand to gain by distinguishing between fre rescrited by themselves, and socialism, as advocated by the SPD.

The coalition government is only too well ewere of the SPD's continued difficulties with a socialist wing which propagates an equitable distribution of shortages as its objective.

Helmut Schmidt will only be able to govern regardless of this particular fringe for as long as parliamentary party leader Herbert Wehner succeeds in bringing SPD rebels to hecl.

The moment Herr Weiner is no longer able to accomplish this feat Opposition censure motions will be tabled in earnest as motions of constructive no-

Willy Brandt recently noted how absurd it was that in 1930 Hermann Müller's Sociel Democratic Reich Cebinet came to grief over a mere 0.5-perent increase in unemptoyment insurance contributions

The only conceiveble current parallel is thet doctrinaire Social Damocrais might again make life difficult for an

The budget debate in the Bundestag called to mind a similar scene five years ago. The day alter Reiner Berzel's bld to unscat Chanceltor Willy Brandt failed, the Sociel and Free Democratic coalition did indeed sustain a parliamentary defeat - over the Chencellor's budget esti-

The excitement was not so Intense this time round, and tension was not redoubled when the defence estimetes came up for review either.

clel Damocrats are equally unlikely to repeat the transition within six months from the slough of despond to the most glorious victory in SPD history.

(Süddentsche Zeitung, 22 June 1977)

state secretary Günther van Well of the Foreign Office.

Herr van Wall will retain his duties in Bonn, however, so he will be hending over the day-to-day hendling of the delegation's business to Herr Fischer, returning only for the final stage of the

At the Foreign Office Kurt Müller, hitherto Bonn's ambassador to Indonesia, has assumed overall responsibility for cultural affairs. His deputy will be Barthold Witte, promoted from the planning staff. Tha central staff and administration

department, on important and influentini hub of the Foreign Office, is to be entrusted to Horst Roding, who since November 1973 hes been this country's ambassedor to Brazil. He is teking over from Wilhelm Hoppe, who has reached

Comprehensive chenges and additioni appointments, not to mention higher grades, are to be undertaken in the depertment headed by Lothar Lehn, which deals with South America. South-East Asla, the Middle East and Africa.

By virtue of this country's membership of the UN Security Council and attendance at env number of international conferences this particuler department is steadily galning in importence.

The Foreign Office feels sub-departments need setting up to deal with the Near East, the Middle East, the Maghreb and Africa. This with menu appgrading the existing sections.

In order to incet international commitments the Foreign Office also feels the need for additional special envoys of senior rank, but it remnins to be seen whether the Finance Ministry will approve the additional expenditure.

Wilhelm Huas of the Paris embassy has been appointed to the planning statt, which is headed by Klaus Kinkel, e close associate of Foreign Minister Genseher, Last but not less). Harald Ganss has been promoted to deputy Foreign Office spokesman.

Bundestag row over Africa policy

Tiews clashed in the Bundestag on policy towards Africa during the 22 June debate on economic cooperation estimetes. Jürgen Todenhöfer, Opposition spokesmen on davelopment eid, eccused the Bonn government of drawing no distinction whetever between the countries to which aid is given.

The recipients, he claimed include countries that train guerrilla fighters for missions elsewhere with the aid of Soviet or Cuban assistance, not to mention what he chose to call "so called libaration

Spokesmen for both tha government and the coatition parties stressed that Bonn's policy towards Alrica fully eccorded with that pursued by the United States end this country's fellow-members of the European Community.

Social Democratic development exper-Uwe lloltz countered that Christian Democratic proposals on North-South and Africa policy would lend this country beyond the pale internetionally.

Social end Free Democrats, he mainteined, fully supported the talks conducted by the government with leaders of African liberation movements.

These, he said, were contacts with the representatives of independent governments-to-be. The ban on extremism demanded by some members of the Bonn Opposition in the context of development aid policy must, Herr Holtz concluded, be rejected.

Herr Todenhöfer, on the other hand felf that this country line so fer responded "quite helplessly and inadequately" to recent trends in Africa, characterised as they have been by growing influence on the part of the GDR.

By providing development aid Bonn (Die Welt, 24 June 1977) is, he claimed, presenting African coun-

ed by the committee of experts ap-

pointed by the London summlt or by

the international conference Mr Certer

hones to hold this autumn with a view

to setting up an "allianca for survival"

the current pause represents e welcome

In the final analysis, however, the

outcome will epend on whether or not

the United States is in a position to

meet in full international requirements

This is probably e problem that will

be with us for the remainder of the con-

tury; Mr Certer's prime objective, the

containment of nuclear proliferation,

certainly calla fot an impressive degree

. If his policy is to prove successful the

United Stetes must resist the tomptetion

to consolidate its own power by impos-

ing nuclear tutelese on smaller countries

Agreement at the forthcoming talks

would be more than welcome, but eight

years' experience with the nuclear non-

proliferation treaty, which was originally

intended to pormit the have-nots to de-

valop without let or hindrance in the ci-

vilian nuclear sector, would seem to wer-

Kurt Becker

(Die Zeit, 24 June 1977)

of self-restraint.

and medium-sizad powars.

rant e dash of sceplicism.

of new and reprocessed nuclear fuel.

cooling-off period.

tries and liberation movements with an opportunity of buying additional arms in the Soviet Union and other Communist

What is more, he added, Bonn has thrown away an opportunity of bringing influence to bear on South African policy. Rejection of apartheid and aupport for one-man one-vote has merely tanded to exaccibate the situation.

Economic Cooperation Minister Marie Schiei's budget estimates were opproved nonetheless, although the Opposition forced a division. Opposition bids to cut allocations for foreign travel and public relations work were likawise rejacted.

lieinz Murmann (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 23 June 1977)

Schmidt to visit Poland

Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is to visit Poland from 20 to 23 September, Foreign Office stete secretary Gunther van Well and Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek agreed after two days of talks in Bonn.

The Chancellor will be repaying the visit to this country paid by Polish Party leader Edward Gicrek in June last year. Herr Schmidt intends mainly to discuss economic topics. He will be accompanied by a delegation composed mainly of economists and industrialists.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt and Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Minister of State at the Chancettor's Office, left for a four-day tour of Poland on 27 June. Herr Brandt was expected to meet Mr Gierek In Olsztyn, formerly East Phissia. Later this year Wolgang Mischnick, leader of the Free Democratic parliamentary party, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher are also due to

visit Warsaw. Foreign Office staff regard this spate of travel as evidence that ties between Bonn and Warsaw are beginning to retum to normal after e chilly period in

recanl months. Relations were clouded by anti-German campaigns in the Polish press and massive criticism of Bonn by the Polish

Günther van Well end Jozef Czyrek reviewed all aspects of mutual ties in tha course of their Bonn talks. Last year Chancellor Schmidt and General Secretary Gierek agreed not only to closer tles to the humanitarian sector, but also to youth exchaoge, the lifting of travel restrictions and more extensive economic tles. Diethert Goos (Die Welt, 24 June 1977)

Bundestag approves direct Euro-poll

The Bonn Bundestag has approved in principle the hofding of direct elec-tions to the European Parliament. The necessary legislation was passed unan-

Following Italy and France, this country is the third member of the Nine to do so. Bonn will not be deciding on the mode of election until this autumnt.

The French National Assembly approved similar legislation on the same evening, 23 June. dpa

(Frankfurte: Neue Press, US June 1977)

Opposition fails in

lor in the mould of an unscrupulous lawbreaker or a deliberate advocate of sweeping social change carry little con-

All he may be accused of in the circumstances is negligence in continuing a practice dating beck to the early days

Tha Christian Democrats ahared power in Bonn for twenty years and ere keen to regain it by 1980 et the letest. So, as Sociel Democrat Theodor Eachenburg pointed out, the CDU/CSU stends condemned by the Constitutional

Court's ruling. The outcome! of the Opposition's appeal to the court is on the other

The change will not make too great certainly need to be respected by future

cal effliations.

Herr Kohl accused the Chancellor in tones aven more resounding and eli-encompassing than those to which one is accustomed from Franz Josef Strauss. leader of the Bevarian CSU, of pursuing Consumers, employees and empart

But confidence is not exactly the Op

Hanns-Martin Schleyer of the Coals

This statement from the side of

Advertising rates liet No. 12 - 1. Annual subscription DM 85.

By the came token, however, the So-

Hans Schuster

Bonn's nuclear embargo

Continued from page 1

instrument of power politics. Japan is so keen to gain a modicum of independence in energy policy that Tokyo has tried to inaugurate a reprocessing plant built with French assistance, but Washington has promptly made use of its veto.

monopoly as a uranium supplier as an

- Bonn Is working on the assumption that the entire. Third World will be allowed to participate in atoms for peace programmes, this being a demand which neatly brackets this country's political and economic Interests.

Provided no special restrictions are mposed on the Third World countries fare well in exporting nuclear power stations - an export sector in which it can more then hold lta own.

- In future Bonn will only accept changes in the terms of nuclear export trade that are the subject of international egreemant. The Federal Republic of Germany is not prepared to undertake intlict unilateral commitments.

Helmut Schmidt may be overestimeting Bonn's leverage on this point, but meny countries certelnly share this vlewpolnt

Regardless whether agreement is reach-

■ PEOPLE

POLITICS

The two super-powers have consolidated their positions, says writer

Ostpolitik having stood in the fare-ground within the Bonn foreign policy sustained — both domestically policy concept and having overshadowed the problems of the Atlantic Alliance, a - as a result of its Victnsm commitshift in emphasis is now taking place.

Since 1973, the Yeer of Europe, the Year of the Middle East and the energy crisis, we have been aware that the alllonce structure and alliance policy of the Atlantic world merit mare attentian. The complexity of crises in the West and of East-West efforts et echiaving datente rank among the foremost foreign policy problems of the Federal Republic of

Dieter Dettke, formerly a staff meniber of the German Society for Foreign Affairs and now a research expert of the SPD in the Bundestag, describes the elements of Western policy at the beginning of the seventies as follows in his study.

 New orientation of America's forolgn policy under Nixon end Kissinger. Development of the European Communities end the trans-Atlantic dia-

· Soviet Westpolitik In relation to Western detente policy, and shove ail: The effect of US-Soviet bilateral-

ism on the Atlantic Alitance. Herr Dettke believes that the Nixon Administration's foreign policy was an attempt to restore American dominance In the Western Alliance and on e globsl

Curt Gasteyger's speech at the CDU's Düsseldorf Party Conference made

him known to a broader public in the

The press noted that the speech by

the Swiss Professor of Internstional Poli-

tics had met with only lukewarm inter-

Federal Republic of Germany.

and as an economic and military power

At the same time, developments detrimental to the United States - as for Instance in Vietnam - were to ba

Mareover, Herr Dettke arrives at the conclusion that, in terms of accurity policy, Weatern Europe profited from this development since the US-Soviet rapprochament has reduced the riak of an amied conflict in Westeni Europe

Furthennore, these developments contributed towards attempts at erriving (for the first time aince the Second World War) at comprehensive arrangements in the realm of East-West relations in Europe which have improved security while at the same timo reducing the chances of political and military independence for Western Europo.

Closely linked with this queation, according to Herr Dettke, is the role of US-Soviet bilateralism in the internattonal setup, and the author puts forward two differing theses concerning the effects of this bilateralism on the structure of the international aystem.

The first thesis finds its expression in the French reaction to the US-Soviet agreement on the prevention of nuclear

wars of 22 June 1973. This egreement must above all be interpreted as the possibility of a US-Soviet condominium within the international actup.

Viewed from this angle, tha agreement is an attempt to build up a new aystem of rule on an international scale based on e US-Saviet accord.

The second thesis views this agreement above all as e qualified renunciation af the use af force which, essentially, legalises a state of affairs which has de facto exiated for some time. .

The effects af US-Soviet bilateralism on the political situation in Europe. which has given rise to controversies in the Federal Republic of Germany, present themaelves in a different light from the American vantage point.

And it is to the author's credit that he has presented this and other problems from a number of different perspectives. Thus, for instance, when writing on

the problem of bilateralism he says: The strategic dilemma of the United States in the late sixties end carly aeventies became more acute inasmuch es Washington's commitment in Europe - as opposed to earlier years - was marked by a nuclear balance of power, the United States had greater economic difficulties and had to reconcile growing domestic controversies with military stabilisation in US-Soviet relations.

The resulting need for a limitation of

competition with the Soviet Union w coupled on the part of Moscow, in with a status quo-oriented policy will simultaneaus attempts at bringing her economic coperation on e US-Sone level as well as on a Soviet-West Fine

Moreover, the two super posts which are largely dependent on expan weathered the 1973/74 oil crisis teleffe ly unscathed, fn fact, they might en have come out of it strengthened with Japan and Western Europe were web

In aumming up, Herr Detike arise at the conclusion that, due to the it Soviet accord, the daminant position of the two super powers within the bis national aystem was consulidated at

Dister Dettka: "Allisnz im Wand?" Amarikanisch-auropäischa Side haltsbazishungen im Zeichan des Se teralismus der Supermächta. Publish by Alfred Metznar-Verlag, Frankfer 1976; 244 p., DM44.00.

that this must be viewed as the outside ing feature of the international setup.

At times Dieter Dettke present 2 most too much empirical nisteral o posing himself to the danger of duch ing rather than analysing problems it

It must unfortunstely also be me that his work has a major shartcent; the linguistic quality of his study unsatisfactory.

All in all, Herr Dettke has presentel plethora of material on the problem d relationa within the Western Alliand under the impact of US-Soviet bilateral ism - material which will prove useful in further research into these problems. Christian Hacke

(Das Parlement, 4 June 1979)

The two Germanies seen in a world context

est on the part of the delegates to the Conference. What the CDU has been so vehemently denying is now to be found in Gasteyger's book which has been on tha market for some months and which is likely to meet with considerable interest

(and rightly so). Herr Gasteyger's interest concentrates on the question as to what the two Germanies mean for international politics in general end for Europe in parti-

The author ettempts to compare the Federal Republic of Germany with the German Democratic Republic, His questions are: What is the position of tha two Germanies within the framework of Europe? How are they bedded in their respective allience systems? And what is their relationship with the leading powers within their respective elliance as

The period under review encompasses the years after 1972. The author views the treaties with the East and the Basic Treaty as a natural turning point.

In describing the subject of his research, he is confronted with a contradiction, He wants to examine the position of the two German atates in those realms where they make world politics.

One of these reaims - recognised as important by both Germanies - is the UN... and yet Herr Gasteyger fails to delve into this aspect.

There can be no justification for this, of the Alliance."

especially aince the author points out that it is important for the GDR to make use of ita seat in the UN to consolideta its own position and to differentiate itself, gaining a profile, from tho other Germany.

After a careful depletion of the initial positions of the two German states, in which he restricts himself to the essential, the author delves into the whole range of political issues (ranging from European policy via alliance policy and detente all the way to Deutschlandpoli-

Professor Gasteyger astutely arrives at the conclusion that the GDR'a options are much more limited than those of the Federal Republic of Germany, Both

Gasteyger: ."Die beiden dautschan Staaten in dar Waltpotttik". Piper Sozialwissenschaft Volume 37. Internationala Politik). Published by Variag Piper & Co., Muntch, 1976; 193

the "internel development" of the GDR end its foroign policy are "one-dimensional, in other words the GDR is essentiolly orientated by its reletionship with the Soviet Union."

In both these sectors the GDR lacks "those additional dimensiona which cnabla the Federal Rapublic of Germany to act independently outside its ties with the United States as the leading power

The GDR's foreign policy is short of an importent dimension which la of paramount importence for the Federal Republic of Germeny: The former's relations with the "counter world power", in other words the United States, do not go beyond e minimum of diplometic activi-

In summing up it can be said that tha starting positions of the two German states, their foreign policy ties and their economic resources are so different that their role in world politics cannot but differ accordingly.

Herr Gasteyger surprises the reader by the following statement at the beginning of his book: "This book is based on en essumption which seems to be at odds with the present political situation in Europe... the much vaunted and disputed 'German question' remains onen."

According to him, this is due to the fact that the "phenomenon Germany" is much too complex in its historic. intaliectual, political and aconomic dimensions and much too weighty and interesting as to be brushed aside and taken off the political agenda to be filed away as e chapter of European politics. The situation in Germany, the relations between the two Germen statea and their future development are of

mejor importance. One of Herr Gasteyger's theses goes es follows: A stable GDR and a less inaccure party leadership in that country is

e better and more caoperative pater for the Federal Government. In this connection, the authoris

himself whether it is meaningful toil here to the communal concept of i nation. In fact, he even goes so far st advocate e "acparate GDR citizensis, saying that this would be an imported and clarifying step because it would be the "logical consequence" of the cours the two German states took in this post-war development and would at 12 ssme time eccept e political resis which points to a continued existenced two German states.

No matter how well-founded legals this reality can turn other standpoint into fletion, Its political effect would become counter-productive if - B the aase of the GDR - It were loom imitation and insecurity instead of po moting the self-confidence that is

necessary for detente. This plea for two German citizens is not to be found in the CDU's chure on its 25th Federal Party Cost ence. Instead, the brochure contains following passage from the CM Deutschlandpolitik guidelines: "We adhere to the concept of one, indivisit German eltizenship."

Curt Gasteyger's plea is argumental and has its roots in the analysis future German-German relations, tha CDU theais is peremptory and regards Gasteyger's ideas.

Professor Gasteyger wss unbiase ough to accept the suggestion pul ward by Bonn's plenipotentiary to Barlin, Herr Gaus, which the latter one can reject Curt Gasteygers

but before doing so it would be delvo into them thoroughly. (Das Parlement, 18 June !!

No era produces more than a handful of people who, due to their unique qualities, become e legend during their lifetime. And who can doubt that In our

To do justice to a man like him is anything but easy. What comes to mind is Pecnemunde and the V-2 rocket, the years in Huntsville, Alabama, and the many rocket projects during that time

technological aga the late Wernher von

Braun assumed this position when the

first men landed on the moon on 20 July

and, of course, "Satum V" which was to carry the astronauts Amistrong, Aldrin and Collins on man's first visit to the Wernher von Braun was instrumental in Man's first steps on the moon, having The V-2 which he developed further

helped to realise this age-old dream, not only as a scientist, but also as the forerunner of space philosophy, since the space researcher von Braun was also a

Space research was for him the great hope of mankind, and he believed that it would help to do away with wars, providing Man with a "new cosmic aware-

This was the utopian dimension of when space enthusiasin had passed its zenith in the seventies and he and his colleagues had to devote themselves once more to earthly problems.

Wernher von Braun never deviated from his principle of hope. Space re-search remained for him a one-way road.

As he put it in 1971, "I believe that space travel will find a bread-and-butter basis, as thay say in America, in the seventies and that it will prove so useful as to make it impossible for Man to linagine how he could ever have lived without it.

"After all, we can hardly unagine today how Man managed to live without a telephone... but then Goethe never knew what a telephone was, I am convinced that in the year 2000 people will ask themselves how their forebears ever managed without telecommunications

Modern communications and computer technology is the bread-and-butter basis which Wemher von Braun meant and on which his optimism that Man would land on Mars in the not-too-distant future rested.

He was born a German citizen on 23 March 1912. Following his high school at the Technical University in Berlin and began delving into rockets.

Professor Hermann Oberth provided him with the opportunity to engaga in his research. Two years later von Braun was commissioned by the Wehrmaelit to carry our a research project.

Together with his assistants he began to tinker. The first success came in 1934 when his small research group fired tha A-2, e liquid propulsion rooket which achieved an altitude of 2,5 kilometres.

By 1937 Wemher von Braun had a research staff of 80. He and his team

moved to Peenemunda, developing the Alsbama, where Wernher von Braun's famous rocket centre - a joint project of the Wehrmacht and the Luftwaffc.

Wernher von Braun's dream was for

a new 'Space awareness' for Man

By the time war broke out, the rocket development had progressed to Project Starting from 1939, the main objec-

tive was to develop a long-range ballistic missile which was officially dubbed A-4 and which later achieved fame under the nsunc of V-2.

The first successful V-2 test took place on 3 October 1942.

Shortly before the capitulation of Germany Wemher von Brann and his team placed themselves at the disposal ol the Americans.

He first stepped onto American sail in September 1945, having previously compiled with an American request to carry out further tests with the V-2. In America he was appointed director of a rocket development department in Fort

in Fort Bliss achieved an altitude of 400 kilometres, Hennes 11, the first supersonic aircraft was also developed in Fort

But the actual breakthrough to applied space research took place in Huntsville, wooing him, finally got its man.

team had moved to in 1950.

The Redstone rocket which was developed there at the labs of the US Army was the United States' first majar rocket system. It was not until after this success that Wemher von Braun, then aged 43, became an American citizen on 14 April 1955.

Tha Jupiter and Pershing rockets foilowed. Jupiter carried the first American Satellite, Explorer I, into space.

Work on the Saturn VI, the forerunner of Saturn V, began in September

Wernher von Braun worked In Huntsville for 15 years - since 1970 on behalf af Nasn as director of the Marshall Space Flight Centre. This is where the Skylab project, the first manned space station of the United States, was evolved. It was also at the Marshall Centre that Wemher von Brann carried out his first research into the "Space Shuttle" system. In March 1970 he became the deputy

director of Nasa in Washington - a position in which he had to devote himself primarily to planning tasks. This job was unable to hold him for very long. and industry, which had long been



Wernher von Braun

Fairchild Industries, one of America's major space comporations, employed him as vice-president in 1972. He held this job until his death. Inbetween he served on the board of Daimler-Benz in Stutt-

As president of the National Space Travel Institute of the United States Wernher von Braum remained falthful to the utopia of the conquest of space by man - e utopia partially realised in the twentieth century - even during his time as industry executive.

Jürgen Kramer

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 June 1977)

Once before - in 1974 - Kurt Reb-mann, the highest-ranking civil servant at the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Justice, was considered the most likely candidate for the office of Chief Federal Prosecutor. After a long tug-ofwar between the political parties, the post went to Sicgfried Buback.

Bonn Minister of Justice Jochen Vogel now wants to make Rebmann, 53, the successor of Chief Federal Prosecutor Buback who was assassinated by terrorists on 7 April.

But even Cabinet approval does not necessarily mean that Rebmann will get the post since the Bundesrat slill has to approve the decision.

There can be little doubt, however, that the CDU/CSU-governed states will have no objection to the non-partisan Stuttgart civil servant.

In the discussion about the successor of Buback ell parties have so far successfully tried to errive at a decision on the basis of merit rather than that of party considerations. Bad expenances in past years have taught the porties that professional qualifications in auch a job metter more than party affillations.

And Kurt Rebmann certainly has the necessary qualificationa. Bafore joining the Baden-Württemberg Representative Office In Bonn in 1956, the graduate lawyer had already served for six years as a judge and as research worker at the Federal Constitutional Court.

He returned to Stuttgart In 1959 and became department head at the Baden-Württeinberg Minisiry of Justica.

In 1962 Rebmann went to Mainz where he became administrative director of the aecond German television channel (ZDF) and, as auch, played a major part in the development of the network.

In 1963, Prime Minister Kurt Georg Klesinger prevailed upon him to return to the Ministry of Justice and promoted

Kurt Rebmann, a'dove' nominated new Chief Prosecutor



the 39-year old to the rank of Ministe-

in his career at the state Ministry of Justice, Harr Rebmann was the deputy of three Ministers: He was appointed Ministerial direktor by Wolfgang Haussmann (FDP), and this made him second-in-command at the Ministry,

Rudolf Schieler (SPD), Justice Minister of the Grand Coalition, was es liltie willing to forgo the sarvices of Rebmann as was his auccessor, the present Minister of Justice Traugott Bendar (CDU).

As the Ministers changed, each one put him in a different political pigeonhole. In Wolfgang Hauasmann's time he was considered "close to the old Libe-

rals", and a few years later Conservatives suspected him of secretly being a Social

Today, he is being criticised by some of being a CDU henchman. This was one of the main reasons why he was considered a possible CDU candidate for the Mayoral election in Stuttgart In

After a great deal of hesitation Rebmain himself said that he considered is inself a middle-of-the-road man politically, saying that he had always expressed his opinions frankty, and thet this is how he wants to keep it in the future.

Herr Rebmann has a very clear idea of the office that might be awaiting him, and his proposals to the Federal Ministry of Justice are in keeping with these

Although he does not want to talk about details until he has been definitely appointed, everybody familiar with his career to date can easily enough figure out how he would handle this office.

It was after all Kurt Rebmann who carefully and circumspectly made the administrativa decisions in connection with the Beader-Melnhof trial in Stuttgart-Stammheim - from the planning of the court building itself all the way to detention conditions for the accused.

the death of Holger, Meins in November 1974 as the result of a hunger strike, bought a mobile intensive care station for Stammhelm.

Rebmonn'e numerous functions in rehabilitation institutions for ex-prisoners and his work in connection with the Criminal Code, oil of which beors him out as a "dove", ore entirely out of keeping with the enemy image as "e representative of the police atate" such as is nurtured by extremists.

Kleus G. Westel

(Stuttgorter Nachsichten, 15: June 1977)



No. 794 - 3 July 1977

and put down tha receiver.

wanted to hear.

Bonn dialled tha telephone number in

England he didn't haar e voice replying.

All he heard was a high-pitched whistling

sound. But this was exactly what he

Satisfiad, he pressed a button on his

Next to the telephone there was a TV

set on which suddanly a pictura appear-

ed - or, to be exact: a written text. The

desired link with the central computer

of the British Postal Authority was es-

"Good day," read the English text on

the screen, and then followed the ques-

tion as to the caller's telephone number.

Through a remote control system with

only a few buttons more than on regular

tslephones, the postal official transmit-

ted his telephone number. Only a few

seconds lster the British postal computer

identified the caller and greeted him as

From then on the caller had a wide

range of aervices at his disposal. By

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ECONOMICS

The causes and the cure for an ailing economy

Professor Herbert Glersch, 56, director of the institute for World Econemy in Kla!, recently held a lecture in Bonn in the course of which he enalysed the present economic situation. He determined the roots of recession and unemployment and and showed ways out of the erisis. Welt am Sonntag published his most

- 1 The worst post-war recession which reached its climax in 1975 was essentially brought about by:
- The inflationary fluancing of the Vietnam Wsr by the USA.
- Too long adherence to fixed exchange rates in Europa (until 1973).
- Promises of full employment which could only be made good by s non-anticipated inflation, in other words only as long as there was a money illusion among the labour force.
- · An anti-inflationary policy, embarkad upon efter the introduction of floating exchange rates and without having been announced baforehand, thus leading to a collision between monetary policy and wage policy.
- The oil price shock which reduced the distributable production growth and which had to he sbsorbed solely by profita (which had diminished anyway) because the shock was not taken into account on the wage front.
- The collapse of long-tenns profit anticipation and the aimultaneous unwillinguess to invest due to diminished
- A growth pessimism which spread
- 2 The following major lessons can be drawn from the worst post-war reces-
- Inflation la not a means of providing employment because money illusion which has eroded over the years cannot he restored at short notice.
- The Central Bank can, since it is ineffectual where employment policy is concerned, concentrate entirely on reverting to the objective of providing monetary stability.
- In order to prevent a collision on the wage front, the Central Bank must announce its monetary objectives in good tima before the next round of collective bargaining.

It must than adhere to these objectives without attempting to stabilise exchange rates and interest ratea simultaneously.

- In a given monetary and fiscal policy tho degrae of emptoyment depends on wages in real terms being low enough to support sufficient marginal jobs or marginal businesses profit-
- Growing wages in real terms stl-mulate productivity, but If they (as for inatsuce due to a collision with monetary policy) grow too much, the Inclination to invest for expansion purposes diminishes (due lo diminished profits) while (duc to cost pressure through wages) the necessity of streamlining remeins or, indeed, increases, inducing labour-saving technical progress which leads to technological unemployment.

- Therefore, the responsibility for full employment (following the end of the money illusion and within the framework of a previously announced monatary policy) lies with the parties in collectiva bargaining whose nominal wage increases will determine the extent to which real wages will rise, how many jobs will remain competitive at the same level of productivity, how many will become competitive again and how many must be newly created.
- 3 The new upswing can be assessed
- The upswing is inampered everywhere by a lack of long-range confidenca. Business fears that inflation might be rekindled, especially by wage increases snd a new reduction of profit margins in the wake of a restrictive monetary policy that would be necessitated by such wage increases.
- · Unless confidence can be restored by a lasting consenaua (a concerted action over aeveral years) between the parties in collectiva bargaining and tha state, the upswing will remein very gradual and will be disrupted time and again, thus not halping to reduce unemployment awiftly,
- 4 Unemployment and the investment gap are two sides of the same coin especially in the Federal Republic of Germany — and that for the following
- Due to the wage pressure after 1969 (adjustment inflation) which delayed the adjustment of exchange rates and the advance of developing nations on our markets even during the 1974/75 recession many jobe irrevocably lost their international competitiveness. Since our jobless are hardly prepared to take on work at reduced reat wages and aince the lavel of real wages cannot be reduced by means of an "inflation trick" unemployment can be markedly reduced only if a sufficiently great number of new and highly productive jobs are created.

Bonn is still wrestling with the prob-lem of finding the best concept for

the reduction of the high number of

unemployed (at present just under ona

On 13 June the Federal Committee

of the CDU (the so-called Small Party

Conference) approved a programme for

the restoration of full employment. Tha

much-disputed formula was accented

The SPD also expressed Itself in fa-

The FDP presented no new proposals

but reiterated the necessity of adhering

working time.

in government service.

engaged in a thinking process."

up as follows:

your of additional labour market meas-

unsnimously, albeit only in principle.

ures.

· fnvestments that would create jobs can also be made if high wages act as a productivity and streamlining impulse. But in that case investments must concentrate on the capital goods industry ... and such investments require a great deal of faith in the future.

- Demand for durable consumer goods could induce investments for expansion. But households, too, are only prepared to invest in material goods if they feel that their future incomes are secure. What matters is the income that can be achieved on a pennenent basis in other words, faith in job security.
- · Since jobs that would provide real weges as demanded still have to be created, the unemployment problem of today is not comparable to that of 1966/67, but to that of the reconstruction phase of 1948. Ten years go, when real wages (adjusted for inflation) were too low, there was an excessive demand for labour - a demand that could not be filled by the domestic labour market.

This resulted in the influx of foreign workers. Today the aituation is reversed: We do not have a deficit of labour but a deficit of jobs.

The consequence is that we need a productive policy aimed at cresting joba as in the days of Erhard and Böckler and not a policy of an unqualified expansion of demand as has been recommended to us abroad and as would have been auitable for the sixties.

- 5 in order to cope with the structural changes necessitated by growth and the economic situation on a world scale we must - for the sake of full employment - promote the adaptability of our production structure, the mobility of lubour, the willingness of our existing industry to embark on innovation programmes
- and the establishment of new Industries: • As opposed to a cohesive and backward economy, ss that In the Soviet Unionk in our country profitable and productive investment opportunities cannot be provided by the suthorities.

Only the linovstive mechanisms of compatition can help in our case mechanisms which in business function along the same lines as in economic research and which in both unatances entail the risk of failure.

in order to revitalisa competition we need high recognition bonuses and pioneer profits as an incentive to take a



Professor Herbert Glersch (Photo: Jürgen Wicches

risk (and when speaking of profits naturally mean profits after taxes al generous tax incentives for risky inte ments and for newly-founded business

• Regional structural clianges ma offset site innovations which exic beyond our horders and which are po ticularly important for underdevelop

This requires a sliding scale of up and of industrial site prices betweenth cantral concentration areas and the pe pheral regions where those branches industry are concentrated which & threstened by global structural change - or a regional policy which would create such a sliding scale of costs for

- . The same upplies for vertical and inter-vocational wage relations. What has been levelled off artificially must - 12 the market or by economic policy - be "de-distorted" in order to relieve the shortage of skilled labour; performant must be rewarded and unemployed omong marginal groups reulting 631 well-intentioned but bud policy money reduced.
- · Apart from more flexibility is wage reistions, there should sho k more flexibility concerning working tima. In order to bring this about we'd not need mora but fewer laws - sig histanca the abolition of the compasory closing hour for shops. Herbert Gieren

(Welt am Sonntag, 19 June 197

Parties outline plans to combat unemployment

 The Federal Government is to examina whether a "baby year" is to be introduced for young mothers and whether the retirement age with pension for women is to be reduced from hitherto 60 to 59 years. Moreover, the Cabinet is to examine whathar a labour market levy for all those holding a job (including ci-

to the present anti-inflationary polloy and of immedialely implementing the vil servants) would be meaningful. Government programme for investments The FDP Social Affairs expert for the future. As an FDP spokesman Schmidt-Kempten had this to say on put it, "All partias are at present tha subject: "I don't think much of ever-new programmaa. The problem is Tha SPD proposals can be summed whether the jobs which would thus becoma available would be filled by qua- Tenth compulsory school year. lifled workers from the multituda of un-· Reduction of overtime and extra employad. We already have a shortage of skilled labour." shifts through a new law governing

He went on to say that what matters • The creation of new part-time jobs now was to create enough training places for young people: (Hamburger Abendblatt, 14 June

Tha blg row over full employment programmes falled to materialise in the CDU. The Federal Committee with lmously approved a programme while CSU, chaimian Franz-Josef Strauss some CDU politicians had sharply as

The programme still has to be passed by the CDU Executive Committee Once this has been done, CDU CSU want to arrive at a modus vived The CDU propossis are as follows:

• An investment programme mi

tax relief for business is to provide some 750,000 additional jobs by ואַסעו

Introduction of an across board progression in the tax rate.

• Temporary reduction of the ible retirement age from 63 to 60. is to provide 1975,000 additional next year already.

Child-rearing money for mountil the child has completed its year. It is hoped that this will proper to the complete the co Gradual Introduction of the

vocational training year (another (s) jobs). Jochim Stoltenba

When the official at the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in **TECHNOLOGY**

You'll be able to 'dial' whatever you want on tomorrow's TV

pressing a number he could ask the In a normal TV picture there is a free computer whether other subscribers had left a message for him, and the message transmission of a programma containing would promptly appear on the screen.

He could also ask for weather forecasts or train timetables, including current delays; he could ask for the test results of the British Consumer Society or could engage in electronic games on the kcreen. "Situations Vacant" are as much part of the programma as sre gardening dvice and lokes.

With this demonstration - first for ts own Adminstrative Council and s which anybody can awitch on Istead of day lster before journalists - the German Posts! Authority wanted to draw attention to a British Invention which local requirements, encompassing the will be presented at the Berlin Tele- latest aports news, traffic information, communications Exhibition in Iste Au-

The Berlin exhibition will demonstrate that a normal TV set can receive more than just the standard programmes. At a relatively low cost such a TV act can be adspted to serve as a multi-purpose unit.

There are essentially two systems attempting to conquer this field. Unfortunately their names are confusingly similar, one being called Videotext and the other Screentext.

 Videotext, which newspaper publishers like to call screen newspaper, is a programme which can be received together with the normal TV programme along the lines of a piggy-back principle.

marginal frequency. This suffices for tha up to 100 briaf itema of information.

All the viewer needs in order to receive this programme is a decoder which can at present ba had for DM 600, but is likely to cost no more than DM 200 In the early eightles when mass production gata under way. The only other tlung that is needed is a remota control unit with a couple of extra buttons.

The attraction of these short texts the current TV programme lies in the fact that they can differ according to stock exchange quotations, etc.

This system will be presented in Beriln by tha German broadcasting networks and by a joint aditorial offics of German newspaper publishers.

The whole thing was preceded by a long tug-of-war since, according to present law, such texts fall in the category "broadcasting" while the publishars consider tham as "electronic newspapers". According to the publishers, the term "broadcasting" must be revised in order to prevent the broedcasting stations from competing with newspapers even on a local scale.

• The second system, which the experts heve called Screentext, is the combination of TV-screen and telephone ss

presented in Bonn recently. With this system the viewer can not only choose one standard programme, but can ask the computer via his telephone to provide him with specific information. The Postal Authority, said State Secretary Dietrich Ellas at the presentation of the aystem, view this as a posaibility of making better use of its telephone net-

Tha Postal Authority would like to provide a network of computers which can be dialted by telephone after a major experiment which is not expected to begin before 1980. But the Postsi Authority is neither willing nor is it permitted to bear any responsibility for the programmie.

The subscribar to the system would only need an adapter for his TV set and for his telephona plus a keyboard (similar to that of a typewriter) for contact with the computer. Eventust cost to the subscriber is not expected to exceed DM

The possibilites of the Screentext system are considerably greater than those of the screen newspaper.

The system could provide job vacancica and excursion advice as well as dialogues with other computers. It would thus he possible to obtain one's hank balance and to make transfers of money via acreen and telephone. The system would also provide sccess to archives snd other data banks.

But since the Postal Authority csn only provide the technology and since the system is costlier than Vidcotext (hecause spart from the telephone call charges the cost of information, too, has to be paid for) it remains to be seen whether and when this system will ma-

(Hannoversche Allgenteine, 20 June 1977)

t first the telephone caller does not A helleve his ears. The voice at the other end says: 'This is the automatic time-table information for the most Important trains from Frankfurt. Dial your postal code or the telephone area code of your destination."

To start with, the would-be traveller will more likely than not be so confused as to put down the receiver.

After all, hia is a journey into the unexplored blue yonder of the most aonhisticated computer technology - a journey undertaken jointly with the Railway System and the Postal Authority: the traveller's aloquent conversation partnar at the other end of the wire is a mammoth computer.

In conjunction with Dornier GmbH. Friedrichshafen, the central communications office of the Postal Authority in Darmstadt has embarked on a pilot project, employing a computer-controlled ghost voice with which to provide Frankfurt telaphone subscribers with timetable information for dastinations on a "dialogue" basis.

Without resorting to unwieldy time-

Computer has all the timetables on the tip of its' tongue'

tables, the patiant "Samt" (Spoken edltion in the Multiplex-System) (as tha system has been dubbed) directs the traveller to the right platform, gives information on time-saying connections, tells him whether or not there is a diner and, of course, gives him the price of tha

But before receiving all this i. formation, the traveller must dial the intended date of departure class of travel and destination. The eloquant computer repeats all this information, giving the caller tima to call again should he be so startled as to be unable to gather his wits at first. For the purpose of this technological

innovation, experts evolved a talking machine with an unlimited vocabulary. They transferred 45 sounds - the natural elements of the (German) language. converting them into physically usable

Since the compuler language is not supposed to sound as staccato as depicted in science-fiction, a great number of transitional shades between the individual sounds (approximately 1,000) were stored, taking into account that the finished sentence should sound melodi-

A radio announcer's recorded announcements served as a basis for this speaking computer. The initially separate arid later synthesiscd fragments of words are surprisingly almilar to the liuman

The pilot project which is subsidised by the Federal Ministry of Research and which is estimated to cost about DM 700,000 will be teated in Frankfurt this

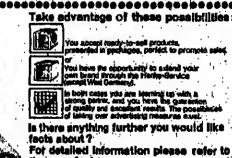
The project, which is getting under way haltingly, is later to become routine: Any skilled secretary will be ablo to obtain comprehensive information by dielling "Samt". H.-J. Kaffsack/dpa

(Die Wail, 16 June 1977)









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SCIENCE

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Call for national planetary research programme

The largest volcano in the solar system limited nature of terrestrial resources and opportunities, the need for planned not. Venus boasts slieer rock faces, although it was expected to be covered in shifting desort sands. Jupiter's famed red snot is a hurricane that has raged for at least three hundred years.

Comcts are lerge, dirty enowballs aeveral kilometres in diameter. Our own Earth registers a net gain of roughly 4,000 tons a year due to continuous fatt of cosmic dust.

These are but a handful of the excitling discoveries made in recent years in planetary research. Thoy ere no more thin a foretaste of what remains to be learnt about the solar system.

Or so the authors of e newly-published memorandum on planetary research claim. The memorandum is published under the auspices of the German Research Association (DFG) advocates the drafting of e research prograinme with a view to intensifying planctary rescarcle in this country.

The memorandum atarts with a review of international planetary research complled by a number of German scientists welt known in their respective disciplines.

They point out that planetary research need not be the prerogative of America and Russia with their costly and ambitions space research programmes. Smaller countries also stand e foir chance of being able to contribute to the fund of knowledge newly gained.

Laboratory experiments and theoretical work in small countries have often been known to result in the smotl fry's research scientists making crucial breakthroughs end being keenly sought with a view to cooperation in larger re-

The planets are among the most longstanding subjects of Man's quest for knowledge. Planelary orbits have been observed for centurics, yet despite conturies of astronomy and the spectacular results of space research many riddles remain to be solved.

"We still have no ctoar and detailed idea how the solar system or the Moon evolved or what circumstences must coincide before lifa itself is a possibility," the memorandum notes.

The following, then, ere the headings under which the memorandum lists the subjects that between them constitute planetery research: the composition, evolution and dynamics of constituent members of the aolar system (these being the planeta, moons, planetoids and comets) and the make-up of planetary

The objective of the memorandum is to underline the aignificence of planetary research and the stimulua it can prove for both industry and technology. The Federal Republic of Germany for one cannot afford to dispense with this

Professor Heinz Moier-Leibnitz, president of the DFG, has this to say in the preface: "As in previous memoranda the DFG has chosen to point out imminent shortcomings in the cultural and sicentific development of the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to forestalling a shortfall th seigntific rescarch and making good ground that ties been lost in indispensable research

"boosting overall awareness of the tion of solar energy has already reached

and opportunities, the need for planned exploitation of these resources end for moderation in encroaching on the cnvironment in view of the laws of physics, chemistry and geology.

How did the aolar aystem come ebout? Analysis of meteorites and samples of luner rock hes enabled acientists to glean detailed if not exhaustive knowledge about the origin end deveopment of our comer of the universe.

The Sun was Initially neither very dense nor particularly hot. What la more, it extended far beyond the presont trajectory of the Earth. It could more accurately be described as o kind of solar

As this fog grew chilller, firm particles condeneed, gradually growing into larger bodics, the planeta. This explanation is obviously a nutshell outline of a course of events extending over thousands of millions of years.

It may, however, be inforred from the mineral count of certain primitive meteorites, which testifies to density, temperature and pressure in various steges of condensation.

With the eid of carbon dating techniquea scientists calculate the age of the solar system to be 4,600 million years.

It is a long-established fact that planetary orbits ere stable and do not chop and change, but in an age of interplanetary travel and space probes a substantial number of orbital quirks still owalt ex-

Planelary orbits may be stable but this is by no means true of planetoids, or asteroids. Under the influence of the fields of gravity of other heavenly bodies their trajectories are sometimes most erratic. They are the rogues and vagabonds of

Yet even the planets toss and turn as they slowly plough their furrow through space. It is a slow process, mind you, but changes in the inclination of planetary equators are the cause of significant fluctuations in climate.

The celestial bodies that still present scientists with most teasers are tha comets. This is what the outhors of the memorandum bave to say about them:

Scientists in this country ere con-

nessed by means of photobiological or

Itlative of the German Research

Scientists' Association experts concluded

At an Essen congress held on the in-

photochemical generation of hydrogen.



3 July 1977 - No. 794

Photographs of two planets taken by the Marinar 10 spacecraft - at laft, the ma Pola side of Mercury, which is similar to the surface of the Moon, and right, ske (Photo: The DFG memorandum Planetenfordus)

"They are large, 'dirty' anowballs severel kilometores in diameter consisting mainly of frozen weter and corbon compounds, mixed with dust."

Two or three comete e year orc diverted from their distant trajectories by stara they pass and pass through the centre of our own solar system instead. Scientists conclude from their trajectories thet they do in fact form part of the solar system end must heve come into existence at the same time as the planets.

They thus hope to learn more, from the precise chemical make-up of the comcts, "about conditions at the time when the planetary system was in tho process of formation.

"The dust should be the same as that which occurs in interstellar space and determines the energy household of the does so. Milky Way and the formation of suns and stars from Interstellar gas."

Unlike planets and their moons, comets are reckoned to have come about in such placid circumstances that the original matter of the solar system can hardly have changed.

It remains to be seen, however, how many asteroids turn out to have been crsthile comets from which unalable components such as ice heve evaporated. "Hard-boiled comets" the authors of the memorandum neatly call them.

Life is by no means e privilege limited to our own planet, research scientists are firmly convinced. Life may well have developed on other planets.

Extra-terrestrial life forms may differ in composition and chemical compo-

The Viking Mara probe represented as the costliest space mission).

To survive, however, the bacters relied on the availability of waterinliquit form. Veritebla floods of moles water are reckoned to have swept the surface of Mars in ages past, so life mal once have existed there but no longer

Saturn, are the most likely heavenly bodies in our cosmic vicinity to les primitive forms of life.

The authors of the memorandung ticipate that conditions on Jupitnes Titan will be similar to those on Land several thousand million years ago. 'A space probe to these two stars could, st some stage in the future," they sumis, "shed light on our own past."

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sanntsphia

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (950): Oankschrift Planetenforschung IGams Research Association (DFG): Memorandung Planetery Research), Harstd Sold Verleg, Boppard, 128 pp. lifus., 20 deutsch

nents from our own, but the search for life beyond our own planet remeins the most important item on the space he logist'e agenda.

first ettempt to locate life on a mich bouring planet. Bacteria have been by alive for severat weeks in a simulation Martian atmosphere (this, incidentally i an example of the laboratory expements previously mentioned that a prove es valuable in scientific restri

Jupiter, Venus and Titan, a moon d



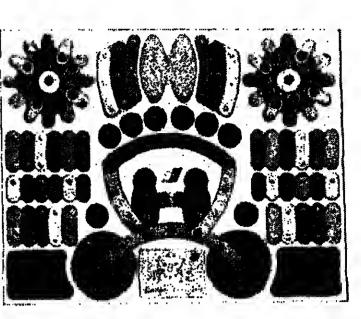
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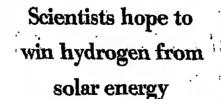
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Scientista feel that the techniques an-

visaged have distinct advantages over

other processes that ere, perhaps, better

known, such as thermic and photovol-

Hydrogen is e virtually Ideal fuel

which could well meet most of our en-

ergy requirements. It imposes no burden

on the environment and can be piped

substantial distances underground, Thera

is a distinct possibility that the present

natural gas grid could be converted to

The photoblological process, Professor

tale utilisation of solar energy.

hydrogen.

that hydrogen generated in this way could well, in the long term, meet a substantial proportion of Man's energy a more edvanced stage than muchvaunted nuclear fusion, or so Professor requirements. Professor Klaua M. Meyer-Abiach of Meyer-Ablch claims.

Essen adds, however, in an interview with Unischau in Wissenschaft und Technik, the Frankfurt review of science and technology, that science still has a long way to go in this particular field.

It is about as far odvanced as atomic energy was, say, in the mid-thirties. In 1932 the neutron was identified os the agent of nuclear fission, but the atom was not split until 1939.

But with natural processes on which to base scientific development, photo-The DFG sees planetary research as bioligical and photochemical exploita-

Meyer-Abich explains, is comparate with photosynthesis in Nature, and the as every child leams, ia Nature's was processing carbohydrates from carbo

The airn is not, however, to allow getatton to grow prior to processing it ergy from their biological mass. Photo synthesis is interrupted at the paid where hydrogen is produced.

Another process scientists anticipation will prove en efficient way of general trochemical - a combination of photo chemistry (sunlight) and an electron mical reaction.

But It will be some time before till process has reached the stage at wild large-scale production is feasible. Prote aor Meyer-Abich does not anticipate drogen produced in this way making significant contribution towards entity aupplies before the turn of the century Gisela Osi waldida

(Süddeutsche Zeltung: 10 June 11th





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FILMS

Not so much a portrait, more a jigsaw puzzle



he screen version of Cologna writer L Heinrich Böll'a Group Portrait with Lady has been dogged by bad luck from the outset, with a number of producers and directors vying for the film rights of what, after all, was a Nobel Prize-win-

It is one of Böll's most complex novels but plans took firmer shape when two other films based on Böll novels. The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum: and Views of a Clown (the weaker of the two, incidentally), proved box office

Allegedly Romy Schneider's acceptance of the part of Leni Gruylen startad the ball rolling. Heinrich Böll approved of Romy Schneider ss the female lead and Romy Schneider is axid to have insisted on Aleksandar Petrovic rathar than a German director,

The author seemed satisfled with her choice, but Romy Schneider and director Petrovic between them stepped up production costs to a level neither the free market, if such it may be called, nor film promotion subsidies and TV rights could possibly be expected to finance,

Their place was taken by producers who were prepared to Invest money In the venture for tax write-off purposes. A film that looks as thought it might have cost 600.000 deutschmarks is now claimed to have cost six million.

Scandals enough occurred during filming. Director Petrovic admitted that he was having difficulties with Romy Schneider and tha five producers. He also complained that the Press in this country had treated him like dirt during filming, preferring to discuss his disputs with Romy Schneider rather than the subject matter of the film.

It is, on the other hand, easy to understand why the journalists were so peeved. Why should tax- and TV licence-payers' money be thrown out of the window?

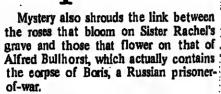
Problems encountered while the film was in the making evidently played a large part in making the screen version incomprehensible at times; a confusing conglomerate of the motifs in the novel.

Aleksander Petrovie claims that he is merety following the author in interespersing various periods of time - 1939, 1941, 1945, 1965 and 1972 - but films, sfter sll, are a law unto themselves.

The film has less time than a novel to unfold characters in a literary fashlon, and it must inevitably fall in its objective if einemagoers are unable towork out elementary details, such as who is who and who does what and why.

The entire first three quarters of an hour remains a riddle, as does Rachel Ginzburg, the figure who dominates both Leni and the action, dying as s Roman Catholle nun in 1943, with roses blooming on her grave in winter.

Mystery shrouds Leni's first love, her cousin, who deserts from the armed forces together with her brother and is shot. Mystery abroads the role of Leni's falher. Hubert Gruyten, a rich building contractor who is datermined to avenge his son's death.



In the novel the contrasting and overlapping threads of action can be checked by reading. In the screen version the cinemagoer ia confronted by a jigsaw puzzle made up, admittedly, of beautifully directed pieces, but he (or she) is unable to fit the pieces together,

The viewer is only able to breathe a sigh of relief when the plot atarts to: deal exclusively with Lenl and her love; affair with Boris and with life in Nazi:

Lcnl plunges wholeheartedly into her: spontaneous love affair and tries to protect Boris from the Nazi authorities by: fitting him out with a German identity, which leads to an irrevocably tragic state of affairs once the war is over as far as Boris is concerned.

This section of the film is significant and conveys, at long last, some idea of what might have been done with the

Towards the end, when Leni is in love with Mehmet, a Turk, and she serves biscuits to an imaginary party. Petrovic

Brigitta Toni Lerch and Benno Traut-mann have spent the past year travelling the country with their film

it has been well received everywhere,

They are uprooted from their familiar

environment for the bulldozers and spe-

culators to move in. Lerch and Trsut-

mann have atudied the phenomenon in

detail and what they show is virtually

entirely authentic even though it is only

The removal man in West Berlin Is

the agent of a housing corporation

which is nominally a non profit-making,

induce tenants by hook or by crook to

leave their old homes.) At night he

sticks posters in he tenament back vards

announcing that "we naturally assure

tenants that the building will not be demolshed until the last family have

This, of course, is not strictly true. Wa

As be is escorted downstairs the old

man comes face to face with a camera

team who are taking location shots for a

film about how beneficial slum clear-

Tha old man, totally exhausted as he

is, is asked to say a few words - "any-

thing will do." So he lets fly with a

string of invective. Not to worry, the

film-makers dub his verbiage and he

ands up saying exactly the opposite of

By means of this subterfuge Benno

Trautmann succeeds in introducing an

what he whole heartedly meant.

are shown the last old man who refuses

to budga finally being evicted with tha

aid of tricks and the police.

ance programmes are,

particularly by people whose problems il:

reflects, longstanding residents of city-

Der Umsetzer (The Removal Man).

dormitory suburbs.



Romy Schnelder as Lanl and Michal Galabru as Palzar, the camatary gardener i Group Portrait with Lady . . (Photo: United Arte)

culty in gathering.

As for Romy Schneider, she is impressive, but stands little chance of developing her part. She is set rigid in states of suffering, happiness, hope, despair and bravery. Subtle variations are seldom required of her,

The dialogues are not unduly subtla either, consisting mainly of edited veraions of what sound like leading articles. Jürgen Kolbe, co-writer of the screenplay, has since dissociated himself from the result, whereas Heinrich Böil still approves of the finished film.

Yet, chaotic though the film may be. it remains part of o long-overdue cine-

matic reckoning with the German as which, as Boli mskes clear, extent without hiatus into the present.

Any number of highly-rated Gemes films in recent years have been fr worse than Group Portrait despite the hue and cry and outrage that are an

Sad to relate, but true nonelheless, it screen version of Heinrich Böll's Nov Prize-winning novel could have amount ed to far more than a merely though provoking or acceptable film. But i failed to do so, and that is all there is to Eckhart Schmidt

(Osutsche Zellung, 10 June 1979)

A moving piece of work-in more ways than one

centre sium clearance areas who are film. an additional level conduciva to suddenly faced with transplantation to: critical reflection.

In other respects Der Umsetzer deliberately dispenses with in-depth treatment. The film is intended to emotionalise the subject and to portray the feelings of ordinary folk affected by the removal and arouse sympathy with their

The film is not pugnacious in that it is dedicated in its commitment to accial eriticism or outlinas alternatives. It meretalls Ita sad tala unadorned, angling for sympathy with the human tragedy slum clearance can occasion. i i

Perhaps the only point the film deliberately makes by way of comment is. that the transportation of entire communities is made out to be an abstract necessity by housing corporations who are pledged to serve the public good, but in such cases are an outright menace:

Authorities, lobbies and social structures are kept out of the picture, leaving taken sides in that they are active the amphasis on personalities. We are meant to sympathise with the old folk who are never allowed to explain just how they feel (and would probably be at 1: mann made their film without the a loss for words if the opportunity sidies of any kind relying on boros

The vitialn of the piece is, of course, the "removal man" - yet aven he is not cast as a man who particularly enjoys his job. He remains a somewhat abstract it is, parhaps, fitting that a film figure, aceming to dacids matters, but in fact being no more than a amail cog in

aesthelic second dimension into the treatment it portrays. They are only too (Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 June 1911)

familiar with the details it omits and so fall to notice their absence.

Apart from a few polemically tearjesting scenes the film is surprisingly by morous considering its subject mass And it is not the cheery humour ditt Berliners, but the humour of people no rywhere who manage to see the funkt side of odversity.

Humour of a more dialectical kind niso occurs in scenes connected with the removal man's part in the slums clear ance "film within a film." The agent is mado to make promiscs which, as we hava already seen, he is unable to keep given the task with which he has been

The plot does not develop in my dramatic way. From the outset it is not altogether apparent what the next sty will be, although the outcome in general terms is aelf-evident.

it is a casa of the same old story, but this feeling does not make the film and the less exciting which is a tribute the two young film-makers' techniques people who can maintain a level-best

approach are unquestionably those when while baing socially committed, have in engaged in the work of one group,

Brigitte Toni Lerch and Benno Time money of which only half his so been repaid even though their find generally acknowledged to be work

ing with alum clearance in fact also del so figuratively, dealing telling blows a large machine, albeit a cog that has to conventions of a film industry and bear most of the brunt.

Der Umsetzer is aimed at the public saheduled for damolition.

THE ARTS

Herbert Achternbusch, the 'loner' among film-makers

SONNTAGS BLATT

erbart Achternbusch was trained as a painter and sculptor, and he did not begin writing until 1969 when he was over 20. His writing career was to carn him fame.

Leading literary critics asized upon his work and admired his dervish-like imagination - one can virtually say they were shocked by his "chaotic" narrative talent. Even Heinrich Böli had some good things to say about the Bavarian

Achtembusch has so far published to following books: Die Macht des Löucugebrill (The Power of the Lion's Roar), Die Alexanderschlacht (The Alexander Battle), L'Etat C'est Moi, Der Tag wird kommen (The Day will Come) and Die Stunde des Todes (The Hour of Death).

These are stories telling, among other things, of a cinema-goer's experiences and of the possibilities of flecing into screen dreams from the narrow confines of our reality - fleeing into a beautiful, orderly and just world.

His literary works eventually led him to deal with films and they provided him with his cinematic material.

Achtembusch wrote about Jerry Lewis, the Japanese Ozu, the Englishman Charlie Chaplin and the Munich comedian Karl Valentin - a movie aficionado who deived into the desperately comical screen reactions to a bleak real-

In 1975, he began making films of his own. This resulted in Das Andechser Gefühl (The Andechs Feeling), followed a year later by Die Atlantikschwimmer (The Atlantic Swimmers) and, in 1977, by Bierkampf (Beer Battle).

In his latest book, Land in Sicht (Land in Sight) — which provided the material for two of his films, the previous book Die Stunde de Todes having yielded the film script for Andechser Gefull and a short story which Werner Herzog tumed into the film Das Herz sus Glas (Heart of Glass) - Achtembusch writes: "I took the trouble to find out how old Charlie Chaplin was when ha made 'The Gold Rush' - ha was 36 and when Jerry Lewis made 'Hallo Page' - he was 34 - and I was already 37. It was therefore high tima. 1, too, had to do something which didn't exist in Germany: Bierkampf.

And somewhat further along in his book, the author writes: "I hate all expressed views. For me the law lica in the cradle. Long live the clnema of my dreams. Long live tha rebell"

ls Achtembusch a dreamer and a rebel - or is he only a Bayarian character and successor of the inlmitable Karl Valentin, this comedian with a maniscal obsession to turn banal everyday situations into hitsriously funny end-of-theworld catastrophes?

There is no contradiction there: Dreamar, lone fighter and a comedian desperataly bent on reviewing the absuridities of everyday lifa - all this can be reconciled within the framework of

Achtembusch's radical sound-orienta-

"One must risk something in one's head," is one of his demands, and he does not make il casy for hia readers and viewers to recognize this risk of his.

But we would thoroughly misunderstand the film-obsessad Achternbusch we were to measure bis film-dreams by the yardstick of that which is generally recognised as law of nature,

In reading his film reviews, which always turn into storics, we realise where we have to look for his ideals and what he - a man who refuses to hold onto idols - considers exemplary; it is absolute reliance on one's imagination, tha most radical possible pursuit of unconventional ideas ... reliance on pictures and images which trigger fear of death, paralysing longing and senseless activities, thus bringing about reality.

Achternbusch's films are unadulterated reaction to his reality and are no more absurd, contradictory, pathetic and banal than that which is happening around us all the time.

In Das Andechser Geffihi he tells and, as in his other films, plays the lead role - of a village achool leacher plagued by examination fears and family troubles who drinks himself into a beer stupor in order to keep alive his dream that the great and beautiful film divawill come to liberate him from his din-

This dream of deliverance does not end hsppily - although the diva appears - because such deliverances from everyday life cannot be toleraled: A bloodthirsty settling of accounts with a kitchen knife takes place - a chaotic and yet absolutely clear story.

In Die Atlantikschwimmer, the difficult decision of Iwo friends who are thred of life, Herbert and Heinz, whether they want to be shot dead upriver of

the big happiness, taking them all the way to Teneriffa - a big happiness which those achieve who have swum across the Atlantic.

The theme of this film is "you have no chance, but use it." The two friends demonstrate what this means.

They transform themselves into small children and eventually into their own mothers, taking the ordeal of a long and hard training upon themselves In order to be rewarded on the other aide of the Atlantic - in the unreachable distance - for a pointless achievement: a perfeetly logical story in which the lie of our day-to-day life is taken to the ex-

"You have no chance, but use it" this could also be taken as the theme of Bicrkanipf, his latest movia.

In it. Achternbusch damonstrates how a man tries to escape his dull, everyday life in the family fold, how he plnches a policeman's uniform - the uniform which lends him dignity - and how, with it, he tries to play a role that will carn hlm recognition.

He betakes himself to the infemal October Festival; and, before this backdrop of regimented galety, ha testa the effect of his uniform, In all the commotion he loses control over that which he is and that which he is pretending to be: lie becomea a policeman ... hul drunk and enraged as he is, he cannot forgive himself for that mistake and shoots himself.

Bierkampf is williout doubt Achternbusch's wildest, most tender and most beautiful film - not least because this loner among the film-makers has meanwhile learned his metier, gathered experience on how to make films with the bit of money he has at his disposal (and for which he has to beg) and mastered the art of making professional

Granted, this film has a great deal to do with Bayaria and the compost on which Bavaria's powerful beer myth grows with the radicalism of monoma-

In fact Achtembusch is a radical anarchist in his reaction to his environment and to himself - just as Valentin was an anarchist. But anyone who downriver develops into a wild chase for brushes him aside as a "Valentinesque"



Harbert Achtambusch

(Photo: Barbara Guss) nut and long wolf will harm himself rather than Herbert Achtembusch.

It is not his love of the crazy and way-out which drives him into his cinematic antics, but joy in taking risks and placing himself at the mercy of reality, having burned his bridges.

There is no contradiction in the fact that all three fitma tell of uttempts to escape, of the andly beautiful flight into cinema dreams, into other worlds and into a masquerade aimed at providing Man with a raison d'etre.

And thus, just as Achternbusch, "the nutty individualist" (in his films), pursues his dreams all the way to their deadly and destructive end, reviewing reality, his films demonstrate to the viewer how unimaginative and atrophied out existence is: a liberating and enlightening as well as a pleasant adventure.

But those who want to take part in this adventure "must risk something in their heads."

The fact that Herbert Achternbusch has now been awarded the Petrarca Prize for the promotion of poetry is perfectly keeping with the "logic" of his dreams; for, up to now, he has only written a few scattered poems, incorporating them in his novels and short storles. And yet Herbert Achternbusch deservcs a prize — even this one.

Thomas Thieringer (Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, [2 June 1977)

Love and early death the theme of Karin Struck's latest novel

Train Struck's second novel. Die Mutter (The Mother) ends with the sentence: "Not to be bom is the greatest

This thought recurs in her latest book enlitled lieben (To Love) - but there it does not stem from her, but from brothers Kleobls and Biton whom the gods rewarded by granting them an early death. For an early death is second only to not being born at all.

Lotte, the femala Chimaera behind whom Karin Struck hides In her naw book, also dies an early death.

She toys with the Idea of death in the very first pages, holding on to the throughout the book; "Suicide as an and would be the law of my life," But Lotte survives the novel, and so the reader had lo wind his way todiously through the endless 450 pages - an insufferable task

While in Die Mutter Karin-Nora still stood for an idea, namely the emancipa-



tion of women as the transcendance from womanhood to motherhood. Karin-Lotte represents but one attitude: Lotte, the seeker of aense, the seeker of the sanses and of sensuality.

Like Karin Struck, this Lotte is a woman in "her 30th year" and, like Karin Struck, she has two children and is separated from her husband, Johannes (Karin Struck is divorced).

Let us not pursue the parallels any further. In the latest novel, the heroine is a midwife - perhaps a hangup from Die Mutter?

She is In love with the writer Jochen who needs her only as a sop to his manhood ... the monkey on his back. Lotte thus finds hersalt between two men - and this is the only thing she has in common with her namesske in Goethe's "Sorrows of Young Werther".

When Jochen makes her pregnant she is already so estranged from him that she has an abortion. Now ahe experiencer the proximity of love and death, which keep her captive in the pictistic tortures of experiencing herself.

Disappointed by men, she meets "Sonis or happiness" as the chapter heading puts it. From her she learns that "the penis is not the navel of the

Continued on page 15



EDUCATION

Special German courses for foreign executives



he corridor leads past classrooms, a I language lab and the secretarial, ending at a leisure room. The young people meeting there between lectures whisper to each other in foreign lan-Quages.

Some have come from Texas in order to participate In a "basic course for beginners", taking place from mld-May to inld-June. Others have come from Finland to attend the four-week "special language course for economics".

All this takes place in the Language College for Executives which recently saw its official opening in Cologne although, to all intents and purposes, it has been operating since early April.

The organiser of the "College" is the Carl Duisberg Society (cdg for short) which "plans, develops and organises supplementary education courses for executives and specialists from developing and industrialised countries and provides training places for young Germans

This terse formulation in the prospectus describes a task which a spokesman for the Society compares with the work of the state organisation for the exchange of students and young researchers. Says the spokesman: "We are a non-university academic exchange ser-

This comparison elucidates two things: that the College is an Important counterpart in the sector of professional training to academic exchanges and that this is due solely to the iniliative and financial contributions of private promoters - primarily business.

Cdg, says the prospectus, "is based in its work on the commitment of its members and promoters - above all German business."

Incidentally, the initials "cde" have broved anything but a success since they are inevitably associated with the city of Duisburg rather than the chemist and co-founder of Bayer-Leverkusen, Carl

faced with the task of explaining after whom the Society was named.

Dulsberg (1861 to 1935) initiated after World War I an on-tha-job training service for students through which 500 young Germans were enabled to do a two-year on-the-job training stint in tha United States while studying at universi-

This action was based on the conviction which is atill the determining factor in the work of cdg, which was founded in 1949, that a stay abroad and learning In a foreign country provides an important and irreplaceable experience.

The prospectus explains to whom cdg addresses itself. For one thing, It is young Germans who are to be provided with a possibility of galning professional experience and qualifications abroad and, for another, foreigners from Industrialised countries - and latterly the increasingly important group of young executives from the developing nations who are to be provided with German

The administrative and organisational setup have been developed in such a manner as to do justice to each of these

The new Institute in Cologne, localed near the Society's head office, specialises in executives from the Industrialised

Its programme was booked out from the very beginning. The bookings are arranged either through existing contacts or they are organised by fixed arrangements with three American universities.

The fees - between DM790 per fourweek course - are paid by the individual participants. Cdg provides no scholaralips, although scholarshipa can in some instances be granted by German govemment agencies, which is frequently practised In the case of applicants from developing nations.

Demand not only bears out the need for such courses, but also bears witness

Teachers at the Cologne language college list several reasons for the success of their work. For one thing, the students are usually "motivated", they have graduated in their respective professions before coming to Germany and are thus in a position to absorb an intensive course along the lines of the Cologne

And, for another, they consider living in foreign surroundings atimulating. The students are hosted by German families, thus having not only close contact with the Gennan language, but also with way of life in this country.

But the focal point is the course itself, This consists of language training



A class at the Cerl Duisbarg language collage in Cologne

which is more than mere grammer and vocabulary.

Students are also taught how to hand le the language and "communicalive at titudes". This includes communication in an office, in a given professional g tuation, during negotiations and - mos Important - on the telephone.

This objective is served by a curiou lum designed by the language teacher of cdg'a six language centres, which the dubbed "German Dialogue".

The courses are no longer divided lab lectures, but in learning units concented ting on specific problems such as The ployer - Employee", "Wages - Price", "Monetary Affairs - Banks" and "Taffic Problems - City Planning".

Practical tultion as

well as lessons

Language exercises are supplementedly practical tuition. The aubject "Monetay Affairs - Banks" is amplified at a bask the relationship between employer ad employee is demonstrated through with to trade unions and employers' associa-

The final result is more than mer language lessons and provides practic insights into the market mechanic and economic structures of the Fedel Republic of Germany.

Textbooks in keeping with such objectives have to be specially developed. It requires considerable financial outlay and specialised experience to do so.

"Gennan Dislogue" is the result of practical teaching experience and perpetual tests. The first part - including texts, casettes, folios and transparencies for several "apecialised terminologies" was completed in time for this spring's courses at the Cologne college.

Professional training and supplex tary education in all its forms is mil up for lost time. Courses of this natur prove that non-university educational isstilutions warrant recognition.

The Intention to eventually extend these courses to non-executives shows that these are models of auxiliary train. ing aimed at a broadening of vocational and professional qualifications.

It would be good if it were not only the Ministry for Cooperation and Deselopment and our foreign cultural policy which recognise the value of such insttutions, but also our medium-sized busness. For up to now only major companies have shown interest in the wood of the Carl Duisberg Society.

Klaus-U. Ebmeyer

(Deutsche Zeltung, 10 June 1918

the whole family as a patient

f the countless events of the 26th Congress for Further Education in Medicine which took place in Berlin with its 25,000 participants still the largest medical congress in the Federal Republic of Germany - there was one event which drew the audience like a magnet.

No. 794 - 3 July 1977

HEALTH

Its subject was "lilness and Family". Hundreds of mostly younger physicisms and members of other therapeutic professions crowded into the lecture hall which was filled to the last bit of standing room. What is at the root of this attraction?

As Professor Horst-Eberhard Richter of the Giessen Centre for Psychosomatic Medicine put it, this is not so much duo to a renalssance of the family, as to the growing Insecurity concerning the rola of man and woman in family and socie- conflicts. ty so far as the patient is concerned and - so far as the physician is concerned - the growing realisation that most conflicts and many ailments have their roots in disturbed relations between

As a result it is easier to remedy such disturbances by treating all concerned,

couples and the family as a whole.

According to Professor Richter, his Centre has for the past seven years successfully treated married and unmarried as well as homosexual couples who believed that they could no longer get along with each other. The therapy inhard to fulfil.

volved two weeks of Intensive psychoanalytical sessions.

Doctors describe how they treat

Professor Richter pointed out that two weaks sufficed to make patients sea their partners in a new light and to create conditions that would enable them to work jointly and severally towards resolving their tensions.

He atressed that what mattered was not so much to teach the couples how to converse with each other again without hurting each other's feelings, but that the objective of the therapy was primarlly to uncover the roots of their

The significant aspect of such disturbed relations is after all the fact that each of the partners tries to keep the other in check psychologically in order not to expose himself to blows that could harm his self-esteen.

Professor Eckhardt Sperling of the Department for Psycho- and Sociotherapy of Göttingen University described the step from couple to multi-generation treatment. According to him, disturbed family life is frequently due to internal family mechanisms, preferential and non-prescrential treatment, exaggerated

expectations and obligations that are

Professor Sperling illustrated this by pointing out that every family had its black sheep — say an uncle — and a shining idol as for instance in the form of a particularly revered or successful great-grandfather. From earliest youth children are told to emulate tha Idol or to avoid the fate of the black sheep.

These and aimitar roles are assigned to individual family members, thus leading to break-ups and tensions within the family which culminate in an attituda which Professor Sperling described as follows: "I'd rather awim across the ocean than visit my father and get into another fight."

The therapy which ahould, whenever possible, include aunts and grandparents since they are most familiar with the family history, aims at finding out what happened in the family carlier and what the true story is concerning the black sheep or the idol.

As opposed to psychoanalysis, which attempts to bring suppressed facts back to the conscious mind, this type of therapy trics to bring distorled family histones back into focus, thus effecting a reconciliation.

While at the beginning of the therapy the members of the family level scensations at each other, at the end of it they

usually have to take leave of their illusions, says Professor Sperling.

A typical example is the recurring statement: "We never knew that?" The consequence of such new realisations is usually a redistribution of family burdens, as for instance by helping and aupporting the weakest member.

Professor Helm Stierling of the Deparlment for Basic Psychoanalytical Research and Family Therapy of the Hcidelberg Clinic also views the redistribution of burdens within a family as tha most effective way of treating psychosomatic ailments resulting from disturbcd family relations.

According to Professor Stierling, all psychosomatic illness have a physical and a psychological component which affect each other. A significant aspect of the psychosomatic patient is the fact that his physical control mechanisms which should provide an equilibrium and harmonisc emotional tensions are out of order, thus making the patient ill.

Unfortunately, says Professor Richter. the further development of family and multi-generation therapy is still hampered by Medical Association policy and, above all, by the provisions of the National licalth Insurance system.

He pointed out that especially general practioners have shown themselves to be particularly open-minded where family counselling and therapy are concerned.

But as long as the Health Insurance system refuses to pay the medical fees it is unlikely that a considerable number of doctors will employ such costly and time-consuming therapy methods in addition to their general practice. Dieter Dietneh

(Frankfurter Rundschim, 15 June 1977)

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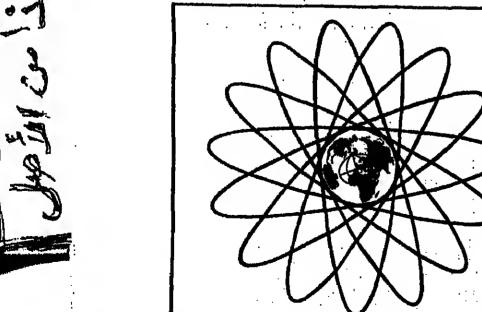
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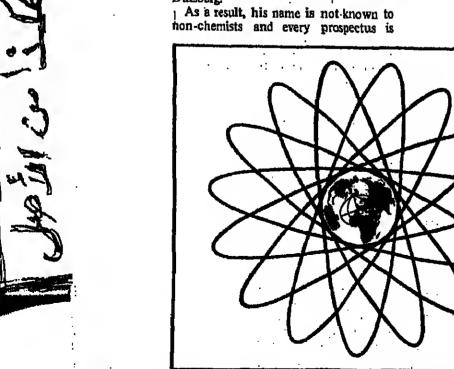
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OUR WORLD

Life's hard for widowed fathers trying to cope alone

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Saturday is the day on which Wil-helm Riemer, 55, hopes against hops. Towards lunchtime the weekend edition of the local paper, with its bumper erop of amsil ads, is delivered.

Son Henning Riemer, 10, ia sent out to play while his widower father pores over the ionely bearts page. The Riemer family has been without a wife and mother for over a year now, and Wilhetm Rlemer badly needs someona "to take the place of Henning's mother and

Which is easier said thon done, since Willielm Riemer is not prepared to taka ail comers. By accepted standards he has done well in life. He aerved his apprenlicesbip and learnt a trade, later becoming a commercial travelier. He is now the regional sales manager in a city in the north of the Federal Republic.

Wilhelm Rlemer (not his real name. of course, but the and his son genuinely exist) does not want a wife with children of her own, olthough he owns the freehold of a roomy apartment which could casily occommodate a larger family.

He does not want a second wife who is too cman cipated elther. She must ahare his somewhat conservative views. Above all, she must not go out to work ail doy. 'I can offer her s quict and comfortable life on the strength of my own income," Riemer says.

But a good Income would seem no longer to be a aufficient inducement nowadays. Wilhelm Riemer Is not, at his age, on the lookout for a brief affair. He spenda his Sundays writing to likely prospects who have advertised in Saturday's paper.

If the advert includes a telephone number he is atways ready to invest in a phone call. He is also on the books of a marriage bureau, which supplies twenty addresses for a fee of 450 deutschmarks,

. Agencies make good money out of peopte's need for componionship, Wilhelm Riemer ctains. He should know. The first agency wrote offering its services six weeks after his first wife died.

After the first meeting with a prospective new wife and mother, always assuming this stage is reached, both father and son review the pros and cons. To date they have invariably come to the conclusion that "she" (whoever it is) "is not what we are looking for."

One would-be Frau Riemer No. 2 was a well-to-do businesswoman who was not prepared to reduce her own styta of life or make concessions in respect of individual freedom,

Then there was a woman who worked for the local authority, but acemed to hove apent her entire life in difficultles of one kind or snother. "We have troubles enough of our own," tha Riemers decided

Than there was a sports teacher, a unruly woman "who seemed to expect ma to be Prince Charming," Wilhelm Rie-

"Basically," he explain, "I am a little too old for the boy." He married ot 33, his wife was twenty-six. Henning was born twelve years later. Because his parents felt they were too old to atart a large fsmily they decided that Hanning would be an only child. "That," says Wilhelm Riemer, "now tums out to have been a definite mistake."



in 1974 Erika Riemer was ill. Cancer was diagnosed. After the operation she spent six weeks in hospital before being allowed to return home.

At the end of 1975 pains recurred. but the doctors said it was gall bladder trouble and treated her accordingly. On Tuesday after Easter last year she went back to hospital for another operation.

Her husband was told the truth by telephone. "The doclor sald she now had cancer of the liver and that the diseosc isad reached such an advanced stage that there was virtually no hope of a

She had only seven weeks left to live. The doctors and her husband had agreed to tell her that sha was suffering from the oftermath of a atomack infection that had given her trouble during a holiday in Italy the year before.

On Whit Saturday, tha day before she died, Erika Riemer voiced suspicions that she might be suffering from cancer. A few hours later she went back into hospital. At 6.30 p.m. on Whit Sunday the hospital rang to say that she had passed away.

Wilhelm Riemer docs not want synipathy. For the past year he has tried to cope on his own. There are no near relations to lend a hand.

On the death of his mother, who worked and paid insurance contributions for eighteen years, Henning qualified for pension of 200.70 deutsehmarks a month as a semi-orphan. He will remain a "pensioner" until the age of eighteen at least but that is no subattute for a mother for a boy of ten.

He is a shy and badly needs someone he can look on as a mother. Classmates at school find it much easier than he does to make friends. He can only invite other children home provided they do not make a mess. Wilhelm Riemer keeps the bome spotlessly clean, but this has its drawbacks as far as his son

For eight deutsehmarks a say Henning goes out to lunch, but when he comes home from school in the afternoon he ia left to his own devices.

Wilhelm Riemer always writes a note his son ean read when he comes home from school. The notebook in which father and son write notes to each other is touching, to say the least.

Dieter and Renate Fuchs, another couple death parted unexpectedly, planned their future in detail before putting un the banns early in 1973. ...

Dieter Fuchs was a captain in the merchant navy, but decided, for the family's sake, to become a landlubber and leam a naw trade. He and his wife lookad forward to having three or four chil-

He went lo work for the local authority and in 1975 hls wifa gave birth to a daughter, Katja. A year later she was looking forward to a brother or sister to Katja, but this was not to be. She died of cancer ot tha age of 27 in September

Dieter Fuehs was forced by his wife's illness to rearrange his entire life and make do with reduced circumstances. in a way he had been through it oll before ten years ago, oddly enough.

He was ongaged to be msrried and intended to give up his carear in the merchant navy on his return from the Far East. in mid-Pacific he learnt by radio that his finoncée had suddenly died. He was not even in a position to attend the

"I resolved at the time to retire from the navy if ever t thought in terms of marriage again. That," Dieter Fuchs says, "was not going to happen to me again,

"i shall never understand why it had to be that I was proved right so soon," ha adds.

in the early stages of her second pregnsncy Renate Fuchs put on weight obnormally. Just hormones, the doctors ruled, since everything was all-right gynoecologically.

Then - she was four months pregnant - the doctors decldsd an operation wos neceecary. But It was unsuccessful. She lived only another two and a half weeks.

Dieter Fuehs had arranged with tha doctors and friends and relations to tell his wife that she was merely auffering from a difficult pregnafiey.



With the doctors he had also amage for his wife's life not to be prolong unnecessarily. He was by her side when she died. He now knows from penny experience that death can come as 1 m

As soon as his wife's illness state! Dieter Fuchs was resolved to keep King their boby dangliter, whatever happened Friends made enquiries on his behalfa to ways and means of looking alique while ha was at work.

They soon hit on an idea that le proved the ideal solution as far as bitte Finchs is concerned. On the initiative a group of parents a crêche had beopened nearby that is open all day

Three kindergarten teachers look at a dozen infants, one of whom is Kith But parents are expected to take active part in the running of the can There is o general meeting once afe night, during which period a mente of each family has to do the clean one evening.

Once a month each family is exect ed to do the cooking for the childre and their minders. Single-parent Dis cheerfully pulls his weight,

But single-parenthood demands safices. Careerwise Dieter Fucha is oute a lunb. The local authority has aged temporarily to oflow him to work ag hour day, but his taken-home pays down 25 per cent as a result

This is not too much of a proble for the time being. Dieter still be savings from his merchant navy day and Katja too is paid a monthly allow-

But the long-term prospects are gim Dieter Fuchs cannot hope to alterd courses, go to evening classes and qualify for o better job and promotion. He itas, to all intents and purposes, reached a dead end.

"Fresh problems are already in the offing," Fuchs adds. "Next year Katas three and wilt have to teave the kint garten."

So his plan is to link up with an ittended family type commune so that the can be sure someone will be around to look after his daughter while he is of at work. "And so f can regain a measure of independence for myself," he adds.

Who would begrudge him that? He inas taken on a heavy burden in decidus to look ofter his little daughter single-

Every time he goes with Katja to the doctor's surgary or even feels like a walk round the block he has to make sout arrangement or other with the neight bours. He has not the slighlest hope of nlpping round to the "local" for a gian

As a widowar ha particularly notes the way in which the number of people he knows and meets regularly alrunk to a bare minimum.

Ha stilt has bis close friends, but is with a wider circle of acquainfances not what they once were. His is selded invited out, and when he rings offer people up to ask them to call rous they usually sound embarrassed and app

Yet Dieter Fuchs, like Wilhelm Rk mer, does not want sympathy. He does not consider the changes his life be. undergona since his wife died to her besn a sacrifice. As ha sees It they merely the logical outcome of his slon to bring up Katia on his own ribe than send her to a children's home.

The wifa Herbert Schmain is look for will have to bring a number of lifications with her if sha is to muster." First and foremost, sbs

hava a driving licence. Then aha will need to be a goo Continued on page 15 **SPORT**

No. 794 - 3 July 1977

27 countries at the Kiel Regatta



wenty-seven countries were represented by 1.023 yachts and crews at thia year's Kiel Regatta. Entries included not only the aix Olympic craft, but also another ten categorica.

So there were any number of prizes to compete for, but interest at the ninetyfifth Kiel Regatta centred on two events, the ocean-going races and the Star class, which atages its comeback as an Olympic discipline in 1980.

In the wake of the North Sea qualifying races off Heligoland the Baltic races off Kiel go towards deciding which three yachts will represent the Federal Republic in tha Admiral's Cup.

Regatta week is not all sading, of course. It is a major social event, with President Scheel and Chancellor Schmidt in attendance, not to mention Bundestag Speaker Karl Carstens, several Bonn Cabinet Ministers ond representatives of the diplomatic corps. Five hundred delegates attended the

annual gathering of the Standing Confercince of Germon Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which was a mojor feature of the social calendar.

Then there were exhibitions, concerts, guest performances by teading theatre companies and, last but by no means the Star races the most keenly watched ing navat units.

Eleven countries were represented by 4,500 men in uniform, but despite the aocial whirl the emphasia was, as ever, on the sailing. This country's most succeasful yachtsman, Lufthanaa captain Witti Kuhweide, did not enter in the Soling class this time. His aim aa skipper of the ocean-going dada is to anaure nomination to represent the Faderal Republic of Germany in the Admiral's Cup. But tha yachts that seemed to be making the running were Champague from Lübeck. Duva from Kiel,

Leverkusan. The outcome remains to be seen, however.

There was no mistaking the Star's comeback. A number of well-known vachtsmen hove switched craft to try their tuck with the next Olympic regatta in mind, and between them they made

They included Uwe Mares of Klel.



Rubin from Hamburg and Pinta from Valentin Mankin of the Soviet Union ond Uli Libor of Hamburg, all of whom are past Olympic medallists.

> These three led a field of 47 Star-ctass yachts, but the category for which the largest number of craft were entered was the 470, with 98 yachts from sixteen countries in the running.

Karlheinz Vogel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung für Deutschland, 18 June 1977)

Continued from page 14

ganiser, be prepared to help out with the businesa, to be a good mother to two boys aged ten and twelve and "to have a little time to spare for me," adds Herbert Schmahl.

Schmahl 45, claims to be a straightforward man. He and his children live in a converted farmhouse, but may soon ba moving to a new bungalow. Looking after them will certainly prove a full-

But he may make his new wifa s partner in the family firm. Herbert Schmahl runs a haulage firm. Glsela, his first wife, was a partner, but ahe died in February after thirteen years of marriage. Lung cancer was tha cause of death. She was thirty-five.

Herbert Schmahl started tha firm on the proceeds of a lottery win, It was not a great deal of money, but he is a hard worker and not the kind of man to be put out of his strida by the ups and downs of life.

Gisela Schmahl was in hospital for three and s half months. Two days after she left home her husband had worked out a housekeeping timetable.

"I am extremely grateful to my drivers." he says. "From time to time they have brought their wives with them to clean up thoroughly."

Had it not been for his wife. Herbert Schmahl readily admits, he would never have been able to build up the firm as fast as be did. A new wife is going to have to lend a hand with the firm too. "It is our livelihood, whan all is said and done," ha pointa out.

He has advertised in the local paper, for both a wife and a housekeeper There have been thirty replies so far. He has also paid a marrisge bureau 700 deutschmarks for its services.

He sant the first housekeeper packing after 25 days, the second after five. At present he is trying out No. 3, a fortyyear-old woman with two children of

"We get on quite well," he says. "Above all, the children are happy." As for tha business arrangement, that remains to be seen. They have agreed on a three-month trial period.

Death is not the most popula jects. As s rule interest and commisera- to a home. tion are short-lived. And widowed fst-

hers are at a particular disadvantage in that they tend to be disregarded by both the powers that be and the general pub-

Their most pressing problem is that there is nowhere they can apply for advice and assistance in coping with the family singlehandedly. No one votunteers the information that the children may be entitled to an orphan'o allowance, for instance.

The widowers whose tates are here related came across the possibility more or less by coincidence.

Problems are no less pressing at work. Half-day jobs for single-parent fathers are few and far between and invariably the result of an arrangement with an understanding employer. There is no legal recourse by which provision might made.

Younger widowers also feel the lack of cooperation in a humane and trustful manner on the part of the authorities. Their particular worry is that unless they show themselves to be masters of their predicament some faceless bureauerst or Albrecht Schreiber

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 June 1977)

world." Of course, nor are women alone the navet of the world. Lotte turns once

more to the other sex, and henceforth she feels like "a wanderer between the two aexes."

Love and death

Continuad from page 11

Sha knows nelther men nor women. only people. Says she: "t am a true drin-

There follows a sequence of casuat encounters with youngsters, one of whom she colls "Darling George", and a t9-year old by the name of Christisn. But: "Even in her 30th year she knew not who she waa."

Only the love for a down-and-out character, a 19-year-old alchoholic and drug addict for whom the world is a heavy burden to bear os is his significant nome 'Lenz' (poetle for apring ed.) gives Lotte a new tease of life. He shares her longing for death ond with him sha can build "housing against death."

In a closing scene, in which the authoress draws all the stops of sensibility and symbotism, Lotte and Lonz make love in a hospitat morturay. Their union for the last time wetds together the two themes of the book ... but love triumphs over death.

Ksnin Struck's woy of writing is pretty weil known to the reading public. But whatever one might any about the authoress, no one con say that she knows how to tell a story.

What could be distilled os o plot is overloid by the endless prolifcration of uncontrolled thoughts, reflections and associations.

The characters would have provided a narrative, but they are shoved aside in order to make room for more reflection on the part of the authoress, who reverts time and again from the third person singular of Lotte to the first person.

tn her quest for sense and sensuality she tests what others think and have thought, palpating our linguistic ussge, ploughing whole fietdo of words and fatling prey to psalni-like recitations.

There is a borderline at which linguistic mania turns into speechlessness and gibberish. This borderline is crossed ime and again in this book. Wherever the authoress manages to get hold of s tbought she attaches to it a rattling verbal tincan, and this rattling fitls tha

Because she is ao uncertain of everything, Karin-Lotte seeks o hold in sentences that convey solid certainties, such as: Love is; death is; life means.

But frequently these theorems are empty formulas. They provide not so much an insight into what they are supposed to express as into the person who expresses it. Confessions of a beautiful.

In the reader who manages to wade through the book they arouse anger and pity. Admittedly, neither anger nor pity are literary categories. But literary categories are the least sultable yardsticks for this liresome book.

Michael Bengel (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 June 1977)

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Withelm Riemer and his son Henning having a meat (Photo: Albrecht Schreiber)